

MEMORANDUM OF ARRANGEMENTS

ENTERED INTO WITH THE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, THE PRINCIPAL LAND
COMPANIES, &c.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF STARTING A

COLONISATION SCHEME FOR THE CROFTERS
AND COTTARS OF THE WESTERN HIGH-
LANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND;

AND

RELATIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Gt. BRITAIN

PAPERS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
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ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

[O.-5403.] Price 1½d.

1888.

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Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme.

No. 1.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, April 11, 1888.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Lothian to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed copy of a proposed scheme of colonisation for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the western highlands and islands of Scotland, and to request that you will be so good as to obtain their Lordships' formal sanction thereto.

The Secretary for Scotland will feel obliged by a reply at the earliest moment, because time is of the utmost importance if the scheme is to be put into motion this spring, which is the object the Secretary for Scotland has in view.

I am, &c.,

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

Enclosure in No. 1.

The Government are now prepared to recommend Parliament to advance a sum of 10,000*l.* to start a colonisation scheme for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the western highlands and islands upon the condition that 2,000*l.* is provided by private subscription.

It is proposed that in the event of the 2,000*l.* being raised the total sum of 12,000*l.* should form an emigration fund, and be administered in the following manner:—

1. That three or four Trustees or Commissioners should be appointed as a Board to represent: (1) the Imperial Government; (2) the Canadian Government; (3) the private subscribers; and (4) the important Land Companies, whose gratuitous co-operation and assistance have been promised, subject only to reimbursement of actual authorised outlay; and that this Board shall be intrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the scheme in accordance with the intention of the Government.

2. That the Board shall be empowered to obtain such clerical or other assistance (possibly two paid emigration agents, one in this country and one in Canada) as may be necessary in the selection and final settlement of the emigrants.

3. That in the event of the families being selected and arrangements made for their reaching the port of embarkation, the Emigration Officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway will take charge of the emigrants at Glasgow or elsewhere, carrying them to their final destination in the North-West Territories for a fixed low rate of passage-money.

4. That, in order to meet the cost of emigration, and to comply with the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts, a sum not exceeding 120*l.* shall be advanced for each family, of which five-sixths shall be advanced by the Imperial Government and one-sixth by private subscription, and expended in accordance with a scheme drawn up and approved by the Minister of the Interior in terms of the aforesaid Acts.

5. That the Board constituted as above will undertake, by means of their agents, to settle the emigrants on the Government land, to provide temporarily for their wants, and to collect the instalments of capital and interest from them in the manner herein-after mentioned, they having the benefit of the knowledge and experience both of the Canadian Government Land Agents, and of the gratuitous co-operation of the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Hudson Bay Company, and the Canadian North-West Land Company.

6. That the Canadian Government will give free grant lands of 160 acres to each family, and also render every assistance through the High Commissioner in London, and through their Immigration Agents in Canada, in connexion with the selection of the land for the emigrants, and their preliminary settlement. The Canadian Government will require that the emigrants selected shall be formally approved by an officer on their behalf.

7. That the money grants shall be for a period of twelve years, bearing no interest during the first four years; but the before-mentioned Board will collect the principal and interest from the settlers during the last eight years by an annuity which, on an advance of 120*l.*, would amount to 20*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per annum. This is equivalent to an average interest of about 4*l.* 6*s.* per annum during the whole period of twelve years.

8. That the foregoing Board will take, by way of security for the sum of 120*l.*, or lesser sum, so advanced, a mortgage on the 160 acres of free grant lands of the Dominion Government, including a lien on the chattels, the mortgage being secured in favour of the Board by legal agreement.

9. That, if thought desirable, the Canadian Legislature will be requested to facilitate the passing of an Act in connexion with the constitution, powers, and duties of the aforesaid Board.

(Signed) LOTHIAN.

Dover House, Whitehall,
April 1888.

This Act
has been
passed by
the Canadian
Legislature.

No. 2.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, April 11, 1888.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Lothian to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the enclosed copies* of a scheme of colonisation for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the western highlands and islands of Scotland, and to request that you will move his Lordship to be so good as to cause the necessary steps to be taken at the earliest possible moment to obtain, if possible, the concurrence of the Government of Canada, so far as it concerns that Government, to the proposals contained therein.

I am at the same time to acquaint you for his Lordships' information, that the formal sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury has been obtained to the terms of the aforesaid scheme.

In the event of the Canadian Government declining to put a Commissioner on the proposed Board, the Secretary for Scotland trusts that the scheme may still be carried out if that Government agrees to the other arrangements.

I am, &c.,
R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

* See Enclosure to No. 1.

No. 3.

The SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, April 12, 1888.
THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the proposals for a scheme of colonisation for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the western highlands and islands, as set forth in the memorandum which accompanied your letter of yesterday's date, and they desire me to signify their assent thereto, subject to the condition that Parliament shall be asked to vote the proposed advance of 10,000*l.*

I have, &c.,

W. L. JACKSON.

No. 4.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to the UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 16, 1888.
I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting three copies of a scheme of colonisation for the crofters and cottars of the congested districts of the western highlands and islands of Scotland, and requesting that his Lordship should obtain, if possible, the concurrence of the Government of Canada in the proposals contained in the scheme.

In reply I am to forward to you, for the information of the Marquis of Lothian, the accompanying copy of a Despatch which has been addressed to the Governor-General of Canada on the subject.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 4.

LORD KNUTSFORD to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Canada.)

(No. 106.)

My LORD,

Downing Street, April 11, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the consideration of your Ministers, a copy of a colonisation scheme which has been approved by Her Majesty's Government. The matter is one to which Her Majesty's Government attach great importance; as it is very desirable, and indeed necessary, that some plan should be speedily carried into effect for relieving the congested districts of the western highlands.

2. It will be observed that every assistance has been promised by the principal land companies and by the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and I earnestly hope that your Government will give their sanction to the scheme, and agree (1) to appoint one member of the proposed board as suggested in paragraph 2; (2) to give the free grants of land as suggested in paragraph 6, and to render such assistance as is also there referred to, through the High Commissioner in London and through their emigration agents in Canada; and (3) to procure such legislation as may be necessary to constitute the board a corporation capable of suing and being sued, and to vest in it such other powers as may be necessary to enable it to give full working effect to the scheme.

3. It will be seen that no pecuniary liability will attach to the Canadian Government, and that the duty of collecting the instalments of capital and interest will rest on the proposed board and not on the Dominion officers, and I trust therefore that your Government will not see any objection to

nominating, as proposed, a representative on the board; but in any case, even if they should decline to nominate to the board, I feel a strong hope that they will take an active interest in the scheme and give it their best assistance.

4. I have to request that this subject may receive the early consideration of your Government, and I should be obliged if you would communicate by telegraph their decision.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

No. 5.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to the UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 27, 1888.

I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit, for the information of the Marquis of Lothian, the enclosed copy of a telegram which has been received from the Governor-General of Canada in reply to Lord Knutsford's Despatch on the subject of the Crofters and Cottars Colonisation Scheme, a copy of which was enclosed in the letter from this Department of the 16th instant.

With reference to the Governor-General's request for information as to the details of Canadian legislation necessary to give effect to the scheme, Lord Knutsford would suggest that Lord Lothian should consult his legal advisers and furnish this Department, for transmission to the Governor-General, with the heads of the provisions which they may think necessary to be embodied in a Colonial Act.

I am to observe that it does not appear to Lord Knutsford, having regard to the provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, that legislation is required for any other purpose than the constitution and incorporation of the proposed board of commissioners so as to enable them to sue and be sued, and to hold and enforce mortgages under the Dominion Lands Act, 1886.

I am, &c.,
EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Enclosure in No. 5.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to LORD KNUTSFORD. Received 26th April 1888.

(Telegraphic.)

Your Despatch 11th April. Canadian Government will co-operate in colonisation scheme in manner suggested. Information as to details of Canadian legislation necessary should be supplied immediately.

No. 6.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, April 27, 1888.

I AM directed by the Secretary for Scotland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding copy of a telegram received from the Governor-General of Canada, notifying that his Government will co-operate in the Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme, and asking for further information as to the details of legislation required; and I am to inform you that the Marquis of Lothian will consult the Lord Advocate on the subject, and communicate the result for the information of Lord Knutsford with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.,
B. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

No. 7.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, April 28, 1888.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, in accordance with the negotiations and arrangements which have recently taken place in regard to the Scheme of Colonisation for Crofters and Cottars, his Lordship proposes to authorise Mr. McNeill of the Board of Supervision, or some other competent person, to undertake the selection of the emigrants in conjunction with an agent of the Canadian Government, with the least possible delay.

The Secretary for Scotland presumes, therefore, that their Lordships will give their sanction to any moderate outlay by way of remuneration and expenses which may be necessary to enable such person to carry out the work entrusted to him.

The Colonial Office are at present considering in what manner the Board contemplated under the scheme shall be ratified by the Canadian Legislature, and it appears, therefore, to the Secretary for Scotland that possibly some ratification by Act, warrant, or otherwise, may be required on the part of the Imperial Government. This is a point, unless their Lordships otherwise direct, which perhaps rests more properly between the Treasury and the Colonial Office, but the Secretary for Scotland will at the same time be glad to learn their Lordships' views thereon.

In the meantime, if the colonisation scheme is to go forward at all this spring, some person must be at once appointed to do the practical work, and in order to enable him to do this his necessary expenses must be paid, and the funds required for assisting the transit of emigrants to Canada, and with a view to preparing their homesteads there, will have to be placed at his disposal.

I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to move their Lordships' to sanction the employment of an emigration agent, as indicated above, and to inform the Secretary for Scotland whether their Lordships are agreeable that the money shall be administered and expended under his authority, subject to any financial control which may hereafter be imposed on the proposed Board, which is not yet practically established.

I need not add that, unless the work of selecting the emigrants is begun next week, the scheme must of necessity be abandoned until next year.

I am, &c.,

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

No. 8.

The SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, May 2, 1888.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary for Scotland, in reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, that they are pleased to sanction the appointment of an emigration agent in connexion with the Scheme of Colonisation for the Crofters and Cottars, as indicated by his Lordship.

I am to ask on what basis Lord Lothian proposes that the officer to be appointed emigration agent should be remunerated, and their Lordships would request that the details regarding the proposed Board may be submitted to them as early as convenient.

It should be made clear that the emigration agent is to account to the Secretary for Scotland for the money advanced to and the expenditure administered by him.

My Lords will be ready to make advances from time to time as required, provided the proportion between the amount of the advance from public funds and the amount of private subscriptions be observed.

I have, &c.,
R. E. WELBY.

No. 9.

The UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, May 3, 1888.

WITH reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the Crofter Colonisation Scheme and the legislation which may be required in Canada to give the necessary powers to the proposed board of administration, I am directed by the Marquis of Lothian to transmit to you herewith the draft of a short enactment which has been prepared in consultation with the Lord Advocate; and I am to request that you will move Lord Knutsford to communicate the same by cable with the least possible delay to the Canadian Government, as the suggestion of the Legal Advisers of Her Majesty's Government, subject to such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Canadian Government.

Lord Lothian understands that the Canadian House of Commons will probably be prorogued about the 18th instant, and it is therefore of urgent importance that no time should be lost in the matter.

I am, &c.,

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(DRAFT.)

WHEREAS a fund is in course of being raised to enable a scheme to be inaugurated for the colonisation of crofters and cottars from the west highlands and islands of Scotland in the dominion of Canada:

And whereas it is intended to establish a board for the administration of the said fund, consisting of commissioners representing the Imperial Government, the Government of the dominion of Canada, the private subscribers to the said fund, and the land company or companies who may give their co-operation and assistance to the said scheme:

Be it enacted that clause 44 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by 50 and 51 Victoria, chapter 31, shall apply to the said board, and the said board shall be deemed to be a "person" within the meaning of the said clause.

No. 10.

The ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND to the SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

SIR,

Dover House, Whitehall, May 8, 1888.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Lothian to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, intimating the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the appointment of an emigration agent in connexion with the Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme.

As their Lordships are aware, this scheme has, in consequence of the extreme lateness of the season, to be commenced under very disadvantageous circumstances, the more especially as its details cannot at present be thoroughly worked out, owing to the fact that neither the "personnel" of the proposed Board has as yet been settled, nor the necessary legislation passed by the Canadian legislature.

The details of the board and the remuneration of the emigration agent, &c. will therefore form the subject of a later communication. The following arrangements have, however, in the meantime been carried out to meet the wishes of the Government:—

The Secretary for Scotland has at once despatched Mr. McNeill of the Board of Supervision to the Lews, where he now is, for the purpose of sending out 25 families from that district to Canada, if possible, in the course of next week; and arrangements have also been made at Glasgow with the emigration officer of the Canadian Government and with the Allan line of steamers, acting in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to render Mr. McNeill every assistance on his arrival there with the emigrants.

It has also been arranged with the Lord Provost of Glasgow that the private subscriptions, which at present amount to 700*l.*, will, on request, be placed with any named banker to the account of the Secretary for Scotland.

The Secretary for Scotland is therefore of opinion, subject to their Lordships' approval, that the best course would be that the private subscriptions should be paid into the account (in the books of the "Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer") of the Secretary for Scotland (Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme), and that their Lordships should authorise the money to be advanced by the Treasury to be paid in a like manner *pari passu* with the private subscriptions.

If their Lordships are agreeable to this arrangement, the Lord Provost will be requested to pay in the 700*l.* now in his hands, the proportion payable by the Treasury being 3,500*l.*

It must of course be borne in mind that the greater portion of this money will ultimately have to be remitted to Canada, because only about one-third of the sum advanced to each family will be required for their passage money and petty advances.

The Secretary for Scotland thinks, however, that it may be better to lodge the money in the manner proposed, and that arrangements can be made to remit the necessary amount to Canada in due course.

As regards Mr. McNeill's personal expenses, it is necessary that he should have an immediate imprest for, say, 100*l.*, in order that he may be able to pay any petty expenses or to make any small advances to the emigrants.

The Secretary for Scotland will leave it to their Lordships as to the manner in which this imprest shall be transmitted to Mr. McNeill, whether through this Department or direct to Mr. McNeill (at Lews Hotel, Stornoway).

I am to add that Mr. McNeill has been directed to render an account of all his disbursements, whether on account of his personal expenses or on account of the advances to the emigrants, direct to the Secretary for Scotland, who will, if their Lordships so desire, hold himself responsible for the proper conduct of the business until the proposed board is legally constituted and has got into working order.

I am, &c.,
WM. C. DUNBAR.

No. 11.

The SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY to the UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, May 10, 1888.

With reference to Mr. Dunbar's letter of the 8th instant, as to the arrangements necessary in connexion with the Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Lothian, that their Lordships have authorised an advance of 3,500*l.* from the Civil Contingencies Fund to the account (in the books of the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer) of the Secretary for Scotland (Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme).

I am to add that this advance is made on condition that the private subscriptions in the hands of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, to the amount of at least 700*l.*, will be at once placed at the same account, and that the Secretary for Scotland will be responsible for the proper application of the money.

I am to state that my Lords must leave to Lord Lothian the arrangements necessary for remitting any portion of the funds to Canada, or to Mr. McNeill; but they assent to the amount (100*l.*) as the limit of the imprest to be given to Mr. McNeill.

Any unavoidable expenses incurred in connexion with this service should be charged to the general account, and included in the supplementary estimate which will have to be presented this session for repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

My Lords await the promised further communication as to the emigration Board, in connexion with which they have received a letter from the Colonial Office, copy of which is herewith sent for your information.

I am, &c.,

R. E. WELBY.

Enclosure in No. 11.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES to the SECRETARY
TO THE TREASURY.

SIR, Downing Street, May 4, 1888.
I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the proposed Scheme of Colonisation for the Crofters and Cottars of the western highlands of Scotland, and to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that the Canadian Government have replied by telegraph that they "will co-operate in the scheme in the manner suggested" by Her Majesty's Government, and as they had before them the full details of the arrangements as to the appointment of the proposed Board, the words quoted above would appear to constitute an acceptance of these arrangements, which may therefore be taken to be complete in principle.

A draft Bill has been prepared by the Lord Advocate for enabling the Board to act under the provisions of the Canadian Land Laws, and was submitted by telegraph on the 3rd instant to the Governor-General, with a view of its being enacted, subject to any modifications thought necessary by the Canadian Government, by the Dominion Parliament in its present session.

I am to add that it does not appear to Lord Knutsford that any Imperial legislation is necessary, but that the actual constitution of the Board cannot be completed until the private subscribers are in a position to nominate a member.

Lord Knutsford would suggest that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury should communicate direct with the Secretary for Scotland respecting the employment of an emigration agent, and the provision of the funds necessary to enable him to carry out the work entrusted to him.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

COLONISATION;

WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 July 1889.

LONDON.

PRINTED BY HENRY HANSARD AND SON;

AND

Published by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, London, E.C.,
and 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, S.W.;

ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, North Bridge, Edinburgh;
and HODGES, FIGGERS, and Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

COLONISATION.

Ordered,—[*Friday, 12th April 1889*]:—THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into various Schemes which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government to facilitate Emigration from the Congested Districts of the United Kingdom to the British Colonies or elsewhere; to examine into the Results of any Schemes which have received practical trial in recent years, and to Report generally, whether in their Opinion it is desirable that further facilities should be given to promote Emigration; and, if so, upon the means by and the conditions under which such Emigration can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed.

Ordered,—[*Monday, 27th May 1889*]:—THAT the Select Committee on Colonisation do consist of Seventeen Members.

Committee nominated of,—

Mr. Campbell Bannerman.
Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Mr. Sydney Buxton.
Dr. Clark.
Sir John Colomb.
Mr. Munro Ferguson.
Mr. Gill.
Sir John Gorst.
Mr. J. M. Maclean.

Colonel Malcolm.
Mr. Rankin.
Mr. Rathbone.
Mr. William Redmond.
Mr. Sellar.
Mr. Seton-Karr.
Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. Ritchie.

THAT the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Ordered,—[*Thursday, 30th May 1889*]:—THAT Mr. Sydney Buxton be discharged, and that Mr. William M'Arthur be added to the Committee.

Ordered,—[*Friday, 31st May 1889*]:—THAT the Select Committee on Colonisation do consist of Twenty-one Members.

THAT Sir James Fergusson, Sir George Baden-Powell, Mr. Osborne Morgan, and Sir Edward Grey be added to the Committee.

Ordered,—[*Monday, 17th June 1889*]:—THAT Sir Edward Grey be discharged, and that Mr. Schwann be added to the Committee.

Ordered,—[*Thursday, 18th July 1889*]:—THAT Mr. Gill be discharged from further attendance, and that Mr. Mahony be added to the Committee.

R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into various SCHEMES which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government to facilitate EMIGRATION from the Congested Districts of the UNITED KINGDOM to the BRITISH COLONIES or elsewhere; to examine into the Results of any SCHEMES which have received Practical Trial in recent years, and to Report generally, whether in their opinion it is desirable that further Facilities should be given to promote EMIGRATION; and, if so, upon the meaps by and the conditions under which such EMIGRATION can best be carried out, and the quarters to which it can most advantageously be directed;—HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee are of opinion that at this late period of the Session it will not be in their power to conclude their investigations; they have therefore agreed to Report the Evidence already taken to the House, and to recommend that a Committee on the same subject should be appointed early in the next Session of Parliament.

23 July 1889.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.*Tuesday, 4th June 1889.*

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Sir James Fergusson.
 Mr. Ritchie.
 Sir John Colomb.
 Mr. Wodehouse.

Mr. J. M. Maclean.
 Mr. Rathbone.
 Sir George Baden-Powell.

Mr. RITCHIE was called to the Chair.

The Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till Friday 21st June, at Twelve o'clock.]

Friday, 21st June 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman.
 Mr. Osborne Morgan.
 Mr. Wodehouse.
 Colonel Malcolm.
 Mr. Munro Ferguson.
 Mr. William M'Arthur.
 Mr. Seton-Karr.
 Sir John Colomb.

Mr. Rankin.
 Sir James Fergusson.
 Mr. Rathbone.
 Dr. Clark.
 Mr. Gerald Balfour.
 Mr. Sellar.
 Mr. J. M. Maclean.

Mr. Cochran Patrick was examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Tuesday, 25th June 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Rathbone.
 Mr. Wodehouse.
 Mr. Munro Ferguson.
 Sir John Colomb.
 Mr. Sellar.
 Sir George Baden-Powell.
 Mr. Rankin.

Mr. J. M. Maclean.
 Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
 Mr. Osborne Morgan.
 Colonel Malcolm.
 Dr. Clark.
 Mr. Seton-Karr.

Mr. Cochran Patrick was further examined.

Mr. Malcolm MacNeill and Mr. J. G. Colmer were examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COLONISATION.

v

Friday, 28th June 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Sir John Colomb.
Mr. Rankin.
Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. Sellar.
Mr. Rathbone.
Sir George Baden-Powell.
Mr. J. M. Maclean.
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.

Mr. Osborne Morgan.
Mr. William Redmond.
Mr. William M'Arthur.
Mr. Seton-Karr.
Colonel Malcolm.
Sir James Fergusson.
Mr. Munro Ferguson.
Mr. Schwann.

Mr. J. G. Colmer was further examined.
Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.B., was examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.

Tuesday, 2nd July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Mr. Osborne Morgan.
Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. William Redmond.
Mr. J. M. Maclean.
Sir John Colomb.
Mr. Rathbone.

Sir George Baden-Powell.
Colonel Malcolm.
Sir James Fergusson.
Mr. Gill.
Mr. Sellar.
Mr. Rankin.
Mr. Munro Ferguson.

Sir Robert Herbert, K.C.B., was further examined.

Mr. Charles Lucas was examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Friday, 5th July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Osborne Morgan.
Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. William M'Arthur.
Colonel Malcolm.
Mr. J. M. Maclean.
Mr. Rankin.
Mr. Munro Ferguson.

Mr. Seton-Karr.
Sir George Baden-Powell.
Mr. Sellar.
Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Mr. Rathbone.
Mr. Schwann.
Sir James Fergusson.

Mr. Charles Lucas was further examined.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN took the Chair.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Tuesday, 9th July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Rathbone.	
Mr. Wodehouse.	
Mr. J. M. Maclean.	

Sir John Colomb.	
Mr. Seton-Karr.	
Mr. Osborne Morgan.	

Mr. John Burnett and Major Rutledge Fair were examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Friday, 12th July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Rathbone.	
Mr. Wodehouse.	
Mr. William Redmond.	
Sir George Baden-Powell.	
Sir John Colomb.	
Mr. Rankin.	

Mr. Seton-Karr.	
Colonel Malcolm.	
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	
Mr. William M'Arthur.	
Mr. Schwann.	

Major Rutledge Fair was further examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Tuesday, 16th July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.	
Mr. Schwann.	
Mr. Sellar.	
Mr. Gerald Balfour.	

Mr. Rankin.	
Sir George Baden-Powell.	
Sir John Colomb.	

Major Rutledge Fair was further examined.

[Adjourned till Friday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Friday, 19th July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. RITCHIE in the Chair.

Mr. Rathbone.	
Mr. Wodehouse.	
Mr. Mahony.	
Sir George Baden-Powell.	
Sir John Colomb.	

Mr. Rankin.	
Mr. William M'Arthur.	
Mr. Seton-Karr.	
Colonel Malcolm.	

Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., and Mr. Alexander Begg were examined.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Tuesday, 23rd July 1889.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir James Fergusson.
Mr. Wodehouse.
Mr. J. M. Maclean.
Mr. Mahony.
Mr. Seton-Karr.
Mr. Gerald Balfour.
Sir John Colomb.

Mr. Osborne Morgan.
Mr. Rankin.
Mr. Schwann.
Dr. Clark.
Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Mr. Rathbone.
Mr. William M'Arthur.

In the absence of the Chairman, Sir JAMES FERGUSSON took the Chair.

Mr. Alexander Begg was further examined.

The Committee deliberated.

DRAFT REPORT, proposed by the *Chairman*, read the first and second time, and *agreed to*.

Question, That this Draft Report be the Report of the Committee to the House,—put, and *agreed to*.

Ordered, To Report, together with Minutes of Evidence, and an Appendix.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

C O L O N I S A T I O N;

WITH THIS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

23 July 1889.

[Price 1 d.]

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Under 1 oz.

H.C.—27, 7, 89.

CROFTER COLONISATION.

R E P O R T

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION
OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE
WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF
SCOTLAND,

WITH APPENDIX AND MAP.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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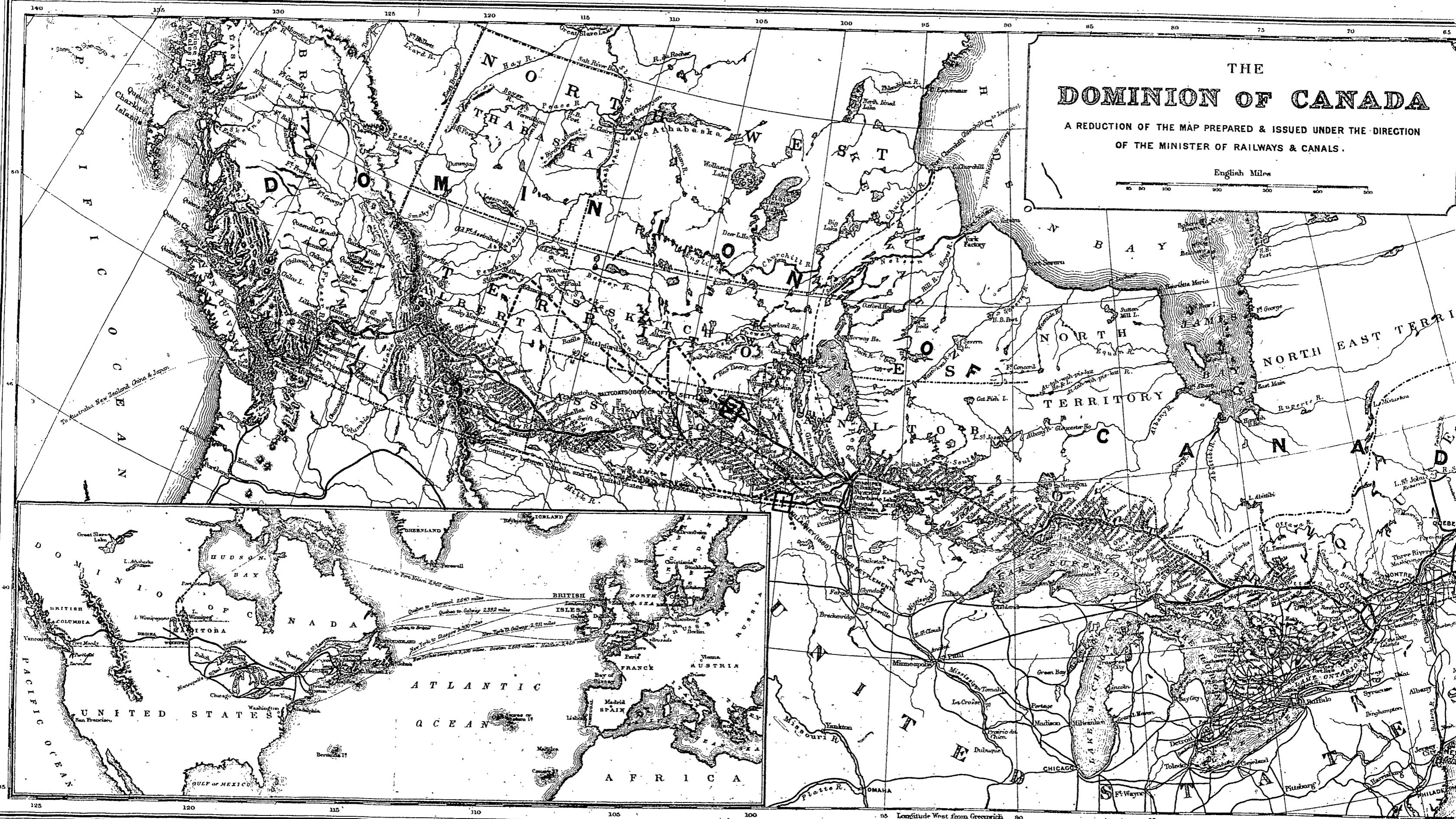
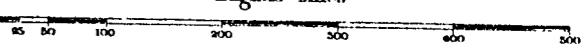
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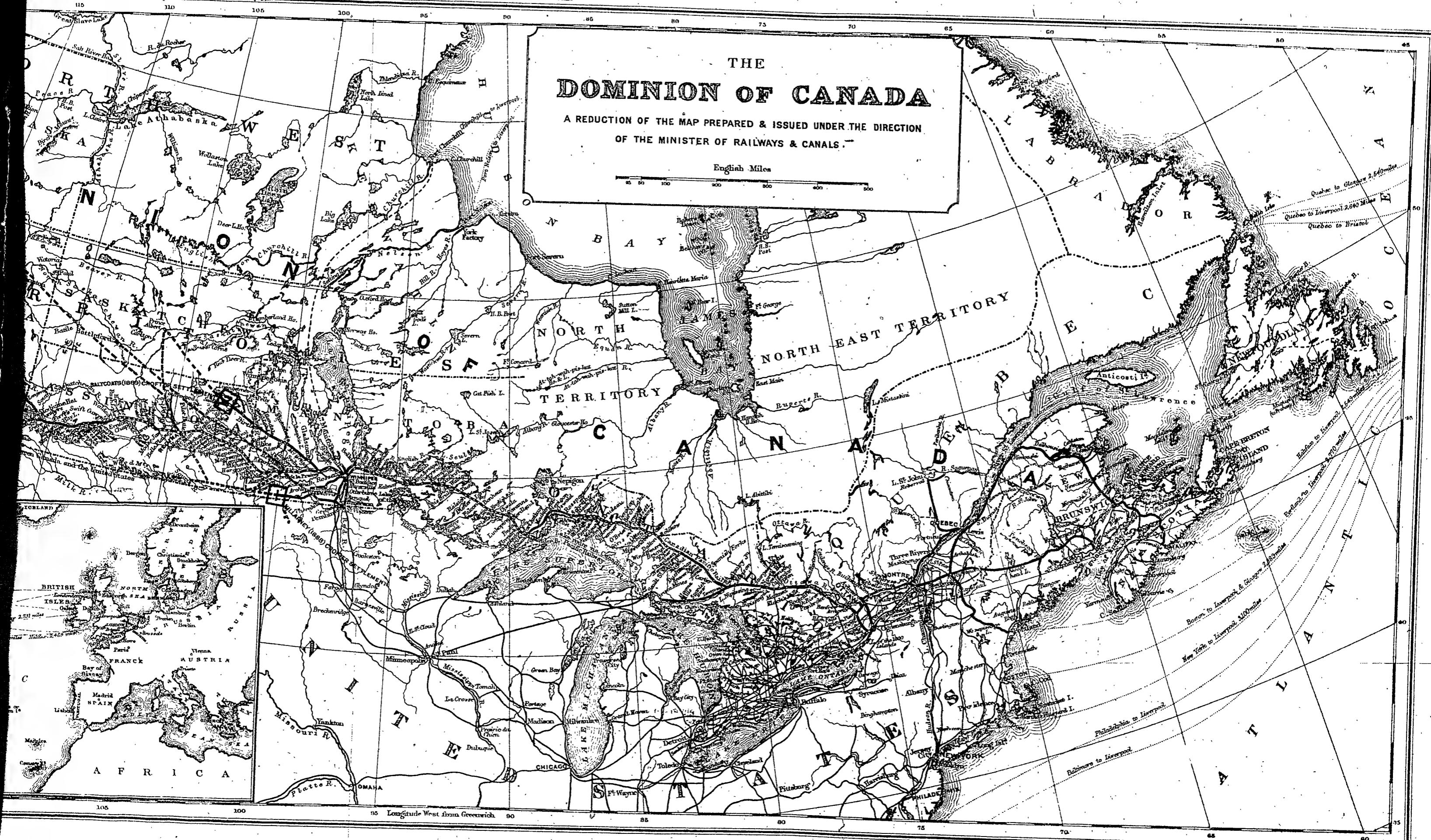


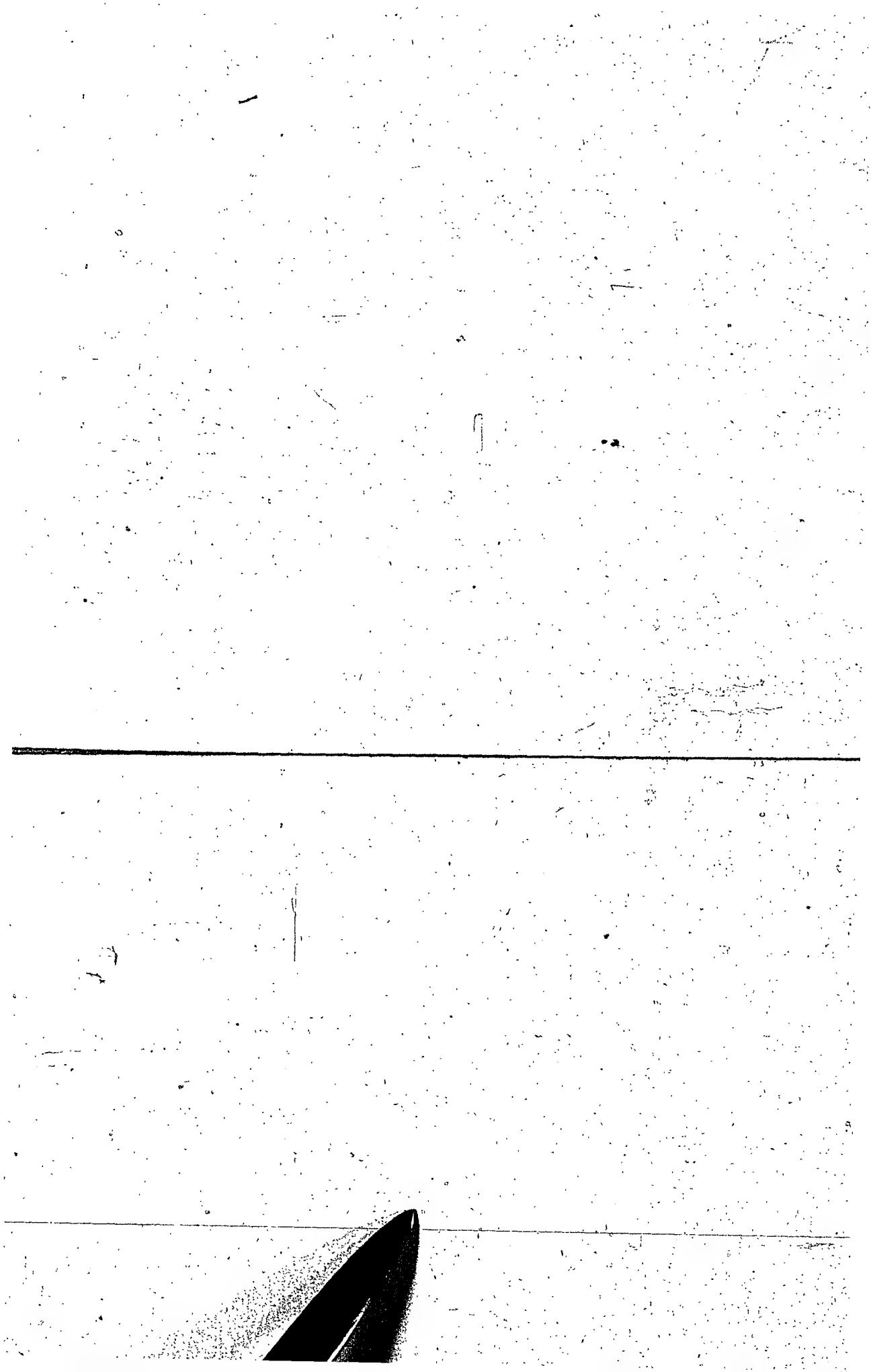
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THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

A REDUCTION OF THE MAP PREPARED & ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION
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English Miles





ROYAL WARRANT APPOINTING THE COLONISATION BOARD.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Schomberg Henry, Marquis of Lothian, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Our Secretary for Scotland (or Our Secretary for Scotland for the time being);

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, High Commissioner in London for Our Dominion of Canada (or the High Commissioner in London for Our Dominion of Canada for the time being);

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir James King, Baronet, Lord Provost of Our City of Glasgow (or the Lord Provost of Our City of Glasgow for the time being); and

Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Skinner, Esquire, one of the Directors of the North-West Land Company of Canada; Greeting!

Whereas a fund has been raised for the purpose of carrying out a scheme for the colonisation in Our Dominion of Canada of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland: And whereas it is expedient to establish a Board of Commissioners for the promotion of the said colonisation scheme, and the administration of the said fund;

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you the said Schomberg Henry, Marquis of Lothian (or Our Secretary for Scotland for the time being), you the said Sir Charles Tupper (or the High Commissioner in London for Our Dominion of Canada for the time being), you the said Sir James King (or the Lord Provost of Our city of Glasgow for the time being) and you the said Thomas Skinner, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better enabling you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission, We do hereby authorise and empower you by means of your agents or otherwise howsoever, in such manner as you shall deem most expedient from time to time,

- (1.) To proceed in the selection of families from the said districts, and their settlement in the Dominion of Canada:
- (2.) To provide from the funds at your disposal such advances to the settlers as may be necessary, and to undertake the collection of instalments of capital and interest in repayment of the same:
- (3.) To take and hold mortgages on the lands, and liens on the chattels of the said settlers and to proceed in the recovery of debts:

And generally to do all such things, and take all such proceedings, as may be requisite and necessary to enable you to carry out the purposes of this Our Commission.

And We do further by these presents authorise and empower you Our said Commissioners to obtain such clerical or other assistance, and to appoint such agents or other officers as you may from time to time deem requisite and necessary, upon such terms as regards remuneration as may be sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you Our said Commissioners when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to Us in writing under your hands and seals all and every your several proceedings had by virtue of these presents.

And lastly We do by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three of you, shall and may from time to time, at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the twenty-fourth day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, in the fifty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
Lothian.

Note.—On Sir James King's retirement from the office of Lord Provost of Glasgow, and *ex officio* Commissioner, he was by Royal Warrant, dated 3rd March 1890, appointed an additional member of the Board.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COLONISATION BOARD.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual, dated December 24th 1888, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of Colonisation in the Dominion of Canada of Crofters and Cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, desire humbly to submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

The first meeting of the Colonisation Board was held on February 7th, 1889. We appointed Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., our interim secretary, and authorised the engagement of Mr. J. Grant Mackay, who was recommended to us by the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the minister of the Interior, of Canada, to act as agent of the Board for a period of three months. The appointment of the agent and the terms of his remuneration were subsequently approved by the Treasury.

Previous to the constitution of the Board thirty families had been selected and sent to Canada under the terms of the Crofter and Cottar Colonisation scheme in the early part of 1888, eighteen families from Lewis having sailed from Glasgow in the S.S. "Corean" on the 17th May, and twelve from Harris in the S.S. "Buenos Ayrean" on the 2nd June. The number of persons in the thirty families was 183.

After deducting the cost of transit, &c. from Stornoway to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Winnipeg, the average balance per family available for expenditure and maintenance in Canada, out of the 120*l.* advance, was, in the case of the Lewis families, 68*l.* 10*s.*, and of the Harris families, 62*l.* 10*s.* Owing to the smallness of the balances remaining to the credit of many of the crofters, it was found desirable to advance a further 720*l.* sufficient security being obtained, in order to provide them with the stock, implements, &c., absolutely necessary to enable them to commence their farming operations.

The settlers went out rather late in the year, and as they did not obtain the full benefit of the summer months, their crops were very small. It became necessary to help them with provisions during a portion of the first winter, and to provide them with seed grain during the spring of 1889, for which purposes a further advance of 400*l.* had to be made. Altogether, therefore, the thirty families have had 4,720*l.* loaned to them, or, on an average, about 157*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per family.

The land upon which these families are settled is situated at Killarney in Southern Manitoba. Besides the fertility of the soil and the other advantages of the district, the value of the land is much increased by the fact that the surrounding country is settled by a good class of farmers. The mortgages on the land and chattels, taken from the heads of families and from the younger members of the families who have entered for homesteads were in the first place made out in the name of the Canada North-West Land Company, who acted in the matter for the Secretary for Scotland, the Colonisation Board not being constituted at the time. These mortgages have now been transferred to our Board.

The season of 1889 was not a favourable one in any part of North America, and the crops at Killarney suffered in the same way as those of many other districts. Most of the families secured, however, a sufficient amount of grain for their winter requirements; and it is satisfactory to notice that nearly all of them have from 30 to 50 acres of land ready for crop during the season of 1890. Seed grain has been supplied to them by the Government of Manitoba, and if the season is favourable, their crops will place them in a comfortable position, and, with ordinary good fortune, their success will be assured.

Forty families were selected in the autumn of 1888 for emigration to Canada in 1889, and it was resolved that this number should be increased to 50. Forty-nine families, consisting of 282 persons, sailed from Lewis, Harris, and North Uist on April 1st, embarking on board the S.S. "Scandinavian," at Glasgow, on April 3rd.

The total cost of the conveyance of the party to Glasgow was 168*l.* 15*s.*, or nearly 3*l.* 9*s.* per family; and from Glasgow to Saltcoats, in Canada, 1,560*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, or nearly 3*l.* 17*s.* per family. The balance available for expenditure in Canada was 4,150*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, equal to 84*l.* 14*s.* per family. The highest amount at the disposal of any one family after deducting these expenses was 104*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the lowest, 7*l.* 11*s.*

Arrangements were made for the location of the families on land adjacent to Saltcoats, a station on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, about 261 miles from Winnipeg. On the arrival of the families in Manitoba, they received a cordial welcome from the settlers in the district, and from the officials of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company and the Commercial Colonisation Company, our agent being also on the spot.

Various difficulties are reported to have been experienced in the settlement of the families on the lands selected for them, and much valuable time was lost in the early part of the season, not only in getting the houses erected, but in the preparation of the land for such crops as settlers are usually able to obtain in the year of their arrival.

As already mentioned, the season of 1889 was exceptionally disappointing, owing to a small summer rainfall, which added to the difficulties that are invariably encountered by inexperienced settlers; and in almost every case the families were found not to have sufficient clothing to carry them through the winter, and arrangements had to be made to meet this deficiency.

In addition to the 120*l.* per family originally advanced to the settlers at Saltcoats, amounting in all to 5,880*l.*, a further sum of 1,400*l.* had to be transmitted, making the total advances 7,280*l.* or about 14*l.* 12*s.* per family. Security is being taken for the money advanced to the various settlers in the shape of mortgages upon their holdings, as provided by the Dominion Lands Act, and also upon the stock and implements possessed by the various families.

At the termination of Mr. Grant Mackay's engagement, as agent, it was considered desirable to make another appointment, and Mr. G. B. Borradale, who has had several years experience in the country, was selected for the post. Mr. Borradale will reside at Saltcoats for the present, and his time will be divided between the settlements near that place and at Killarney.

It was thought desirable that the interim-secretary should visit Canada and personally inspect the settlements at Killarney and Saltcoats, for the purpose of making a detailed report upon the condition and prospects of the Crofters. We also requested him to make any suggestions to the Board which might occur to him in the light of the experience thus gained. Mr. Colmer accordingly proceeded to Canada last Autumn, and we annex a copy of his report, with appendices.

Reports were published in the course of the winter that distress and destitution prevailed in the settlements, but inquiry has shown that these statements were without foundation, and letters have since been published, both in Canada and in Scotland, from reliable sources, to that effect.

According to recent advices from Killarney and Saltcoats, the seed placed at the disposal of the settlers has been sown, and those members of the families who can be spared will therefore be able to get employment on the railways that are in course of construction, and in any other ways that may offer. The settlement at Saltcoats is said to be generally in a satisfactory

condition, and about 30 of the heads of the families have already gone away to work.

We trust, however, now, that they are fairly settled in their new homes, that the Crofters will, not only for the sake of their own families, but of their relatives and friends in the crofting districts of Scotland who may desire to follow in their footsteps, learn to have greater self-reliance and to husband all the resources they can, in order to insure the ultimate success of this scheme by the repayment of the advances made to them by the State. It is too early to say much as to the progress of the settlers at Saltcoats, but they have been supplied with seed grain by the Government of the Dominion, and there is every reason to believe that in their second year they will make as much progress as the settlers at Killarney.

We would desire to point out that, while circumstances, over which we had little or no control, have caused the cost of transport and settlement to exceed what was at first contemplated, and have retarded, to some extent, the progress of the settlers, there is no reasonable doubt that with the experience that has been gained, future efforts of a similar character might be made less expensive, and more immediately reproductive; and we are hopeful, therefore, that our experience may be of some use to the Select Committee now engaged in inquiring into the general question of colonisation, especially in the event of any further movement of the kind being recommended.

In conclusion, the Board have the pleasure of tendering their thanks to the Honourable Edgar Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior of Canada, and to Mr. H. H. Smith, the Dominion Lands Commissioner at Winnipeg, for their assistance, and also of acknowledging the services rendered by Mr. W. B. Scarth, of the Canada North-West Land Company, and Mr. A. F. Eden, of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and desire to add the expression of their sense of the zeal and ability with which Mr. Colmer has discharged the duties entrusted to him:

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed)	LOTHIAN. CHARLES TUPPER.
"	JOHN MUIR.
"	JAMES KING.
"	THOMAS SKINNER.

4

R E P O R T

TO THE

COLONISATION BOARD

BY

MR. J. G. COLMER, C.M.G.,
INTERIM SECRETARY

RESPECTING THE

**Position and Prospects of the Crofters who emigrated to
Canada in 1888 and 1889.**

My LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

London, February 24th, 1890.

I HAVE the honour to report that, during the late autumn, I visited the settlements at Killarney, Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories, organised under the terms of the Crofter and Cottar Colonisation Scheme, which is being administered by the Colonisation Board.

It will be remembered that the Board did not come into existence until the 26th December 1888, and that its first meeting was held on the 7th February 1889.

The 30 families settled at Killarney were selected under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland early in 1888, and sailed in two parties from Glasgow on May 17th and June 2nd of that year.

Forty families were selected in the autumn of 1888, to proceed to Canada in 1889. A number of these families subsequently, for various reasons, withdrew their applications, and, after the second meeting of the Board, on March 15th, others were selected to fill their places, as well as a few additional families. In all, 49 families sailed from Glasgow on April 3rd, and are now settled at Saltcoats.

Killarney is the name of a station on the south-western branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 164 miles from Winnipeg, and is the centre of one of the best farming districts in the province of Manitoba.

The settlement is within easy reach of the railway in question, and other lines are in course of construction. These will provide additional facilities for marketing the produce of the farms, and also add to the value of the land.

The land upon which the families are settled belonged to the Canada North-West Land Company, and, apart from the fertility of the soil and the other advantages of the district, its value is much increased by the fact that the neighbouring country is well settled by a good class of farmers.

It may be mentioned that the land was placed at the disposal of the crofters on the understanding that other lands would be given to the Land Company, by the Government, in exchange. I understand this has been done within the last few months.

When the families arrived in Manitoba, they were received by the representatives of the Canada North-West Land Company, who were good enough to lend their aid, not only in connexion with the selection of the land, but in making the many arrangements necessary for the erection of houses, the purchase of lumber, stock, implements, provisions, &c., for the purpose of enabling them to get to work upon their farms as early as possible.

Constitution
of Colonisa-
tion Board.

Killarney
Settlement
(1888).

Saltcoats
Settlement
(1889).

Killarney
Settlement.

Railway
facilities.

Land settled
upon.

Reception of
families in
Manitoba.

The families arrived in the country too late in the year to permit of their late arrival getting much crop from their land in the first season.

Then, again, they did not, for some cause or another, succeed as well as winter maintenance was expected with the potatoes they planted. It was largely owing to tenance these reasons that additional help had to be given to enable them to get over the first winter—a contingency not contemplated in the preparation of the scheme.

I visited all the families, excepting two. The houses appeared to be warm houses and comfortable.

During the late season the crops suffered by the drought which prevailed all over the continent of North America; but, in the majority of cases, a sufficient quantity of grain was secured to provide the families with flour during the winter.

In almost every instance they have succeeded in obtaining a pig or two; as well as some chickens, which, with the produce of their cows, and flour, will probably enable them to get through the winter without assistance from the Board.

One of the settlers, John Fraser (aged 52), died during the autumn of 1888. The mortgage the Board holds upon his homestead will be registered, and the patent will not issue to any member of his family, or to anyone else, until the amount of the advance made to the deceased has been repaid. The land taken up by Fraser is of exceptional value, owing to its contiguity to a new railway now under construction.

Another death occurred in the colony in the same year, viz., Colin Mackenzie (aged 60), the father of John Mackenzie. Colin Mackenzie accompanied his son, and took up a quarter section, or 160 acres of land, giving security upon it to the extent of \$250, representing a portion of the amount advanced to his son beyond the stipulated \$600. His land will be dealt with in the same way as in the case before mentioned.

I heard of no complaints of an important nature from any of the settlers. Complaints. The only source of anxiety appeared to be as to the provision of seed-grain in the coming spring.

It was exceedingly gratifying to me to notice the considerable area which the families had, in almost every instance, ploughed and back-set ready for crop this year! On an average they have from 30 to 50 acres so prepared.

If they are able to procure seed-grain, and the coming season is at all favourable, their crops will place them in a very comfortable position, and, with ordinary good fortune, their success should be assured. I took the opportunity of explaining to the settlers the difficulties in the way of the Board providing them with seed-grain, that they had already received an advance much in excess of that promised, and that they were in the same position as ordinary settlers (who had experienced like difficulties in regard to their crops), and must make their own arrangements for seed-grain as their neighbours would have to do.

An opportunity, however, offered of my bringing the case to the notice of the Manitoba Government, and I wrote a note to the Premier on the subject. It is not yet certain whether any assistance will be forthcoming from this source, but as other settlers, it is said, will require aid, there is a possibility that something may be done.*

Their live stock is increasing, and should prove a source of income if proper attention is paid to it.

In a few cases, the younger people, who have been earning wages by employment they have secured elsewhere, have invested the money in the purchase of additional live stock, and in paying the heads of the families for preparing land on their homesteads.

The improvements that have been effected on the various farms, and an idea of the present position of the families, are recorded in the memorandum enclosed herewith. (Appendix A.)

I was glad to find that many families were doing well, and others fairly. The percentage of cases where the progress had not been altogether satisfactory was very small.

* I have since heard that the Manitoba Government has been good enough to arrange to supply the families with the seed-grain they require.

Money advanced.

In addition to the 120*l.* originally advanced to each of the 30 families, 720*l.* was lent to them on the security of additional homesteads. A further sum, about 400*l.*, had to be expended, during the first winter, to help them with provisions, and with seed-grain in the following spring (for which security was also taken), making a total advance of 4,720*l.*, or, on an average, 157*l. 6s.-8d.* per family.

Transfer of securities to the Board.

As the families were sent to Canada before the constitution of the Board, the mortgages on the land, and the chattel mortgages, had to be taken in the name of the Canada North-West Land Company. I arranged in Manitoba for the securities to be transferred to the Colonisation Board, and this is in course of being done. This transfer necessarily involves a considerable amount of legal work, as will be readily understood, but I thought it better that it should be done. The amount named is considered to be an exceedingly favourable one in the circumstances. The charge includes not only the legal expenses, but the cost of registering the various documents, which are about 70 in number.

Advance by Canada North-West Land Company.

In addition to the advances made by the Board, the Canada North-West Land Company expended several hundreds of dollars of its own money, in connexion with the families, for which it is, by arrangement with the Board, taking security.

Saltcoats Settlement (1889).

Saltcoats is situated on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, about 205 miles from Portage la Prairie, or 261 miles from Winnipeg.

Suitability of district.

The district is not so populous as that in the neighbourhood of Killarney, as it has only been recently opened up, but the soil is said to be good, and there is an abundance of wood and water, which makes it especially valuable for settlement.

Arrival of party.

After a somewhat tedious journey, the 49 families arrived at Saltcoats about April 24th. They were received by the agent of the Board (appointed after its first meeting), who had the advantage of the co-operation and assistance of the officials of the railway company.

Delay in settling party on land.

From one cause and another, considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the families settled upon their land. Some would not take the homesteads allotted to them, and selected other locations. In some instances they wanted to go back again to the rejected lands, which had in the meantime, in more than one case, been taken up by another family.

Consequence of delay.

Consequently much valuable time was lost, not only in getting the houses erected, but in the preparation of the land for such a crop as it is possible for a settler to obtain in the first year.

Some unable to go out to work.

The backward state of their preparations for the winter, and for this year's work, made it difficult for them to take up the employment they could have obtained in the neighbourhood, as early as they might have done, in connexion with the extension of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway. This is to be regretted, as it would have placed them in possession of money, not only to help them through the winter, but to provide additional clothing for their families.

Improvements in farms.

I visited each of the families, and a copy of my notes will be found annexed. (Appendix B.)

Progress of settlement.

It is too early to say much as to the progress of these settlers, but there is every reason to believe that, in their second year in the country, they will make as much progress as those at Killarney.

Families badly supplied with clothing; measures taken.

It was very evident that the families were poorly supplied with clothing, and that it would be necessary to assist them in this respect during the winter. I therefore requested Mr. Borradaile, the agent of the Board, to obtain what was absolutely necessary in the meantime, to guard against any possible contingencies; and also took steps privately to secure a collection of clothing in Winnipeg. I am glad to say that through the kindness of Mr. Scarth, the Land Commissioner of the Canada North-West Land Company, and Mr. Eden, the Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, and a number of ladies and gentlemen in Winnipeg, a good supply was obtained, which obviated the necessity of spending, for this purpose, as would otherwise have been imperative, a considerable portion of the small funds remaining at the disposal of the Board.

Rather late in the season, and during my visit, a few of the heads of the families, and some of the young men at home, were induced to go to work upon the railway—a contract for some extra earthwork having been arranged especially for the purpose of giving them employment—but with a few exceptions, they did not earn as much money as they might have done.

Outside work
done by
Crofters.

Two families have left the settlement and gone, one to Killarney and the Families other to Wapella. Steps have been taken, however, to get proper security gone away, for the small amounts—principally passage money—advanced to them.

Alexander McDonald (aged 40) died shortly after his arrival in Canada. Deaths in His wife is carrying on the farm, with the assistance of the neighbours, and will assume the responsibility of the mortgage given by her husband.

Another death took place in the settlement on January 17, 1890—Donald McKay (aged 37)—heart disease being the cause. His wife will carry on the farm and take over the mortgage.

Certain circumstances prevailed in 1889 of an exceptional nature which were calculated to add to the difficulties invariably experienced in the first year by inexperienced settlers.

Certain circumstances prevailed in 1889 of an exceptional nature which were calculated to add to the difficulties invariably experienced in the first year by inexperienced settlers.

The season was an unusually dry one, and for this reason, in conjunction with their lack of knowledge of agricultural work as carried on in Canada, the families did not secure any return from the oats and potatoes they sowed, and had to be assisted during the present winter.

Hay was very scarce, and the settlers had to go many miles to get a sufficient quantity of winter feed for their stock. In ordinary years they would have been able to procure sufficient at their own doors.

The difficulty of procuring water was also much increased, and their wells had to be sunk to a greater depth than usual. Most of them, however, have a good supply of water, and the depth of the wells will be an advantage, ensuring a good supply even in the driest of seasons.

Several complaints were made to me, but they were more or less of an unimportant nature, relating to the quality of the provisions, to the cattle supplied to them, to the prices charged, and other similar matters.

I inquired carefully into the whole of the complaints, and after the fullest consideration, gave the agent of the Board such instructions as I deemed necessary for their settlement, in a manner satisfactory to the crofters, where the circumstances seemed to justify it.

Seed-grain will have to be supplied to the settlers at Saltcoats in the coming spring,* and, although the area they will have ready for crop is small, I am hopeful, if the season turns out well, that they will have enough grain to carry them through the winter, and for seeding the largely increased area which it is to be hoped they will, like their Killarney neighbours, have prepared for the season of 1891.

In addition to the 120*l.* per family originally advanced to the settlers at Saltcoats, amounting in all to 5,880*l.*, a further sum of 1,400*l.* has been advanced, making the total advances 7,280*l.*, or about 14*l.* 12*s.* per family.

I was not able to get the liens and chattel mortgages taken before leaving Manitoba. One or two legal questions were raised, but the legal adviser to the Board happened to be away, and I could not see him. Mr. H. H. Smith, the Dominion Lands Commissioner, however, promised to see Mr. Stewart Tupper on his return, and stated that, as soon as the questions were disposed of, he would send out one of the land agents to Saltcoats specially, in order that the securities might be taken at the earliest possible opportunity.

Liens and
chattel
mortgages.

After the Board was constituted, at its first meeting, in February 1889, an agent was appointed; the approval of the Treasury being subsequently given, for a period of three months, to look after its interests, to prepare for the crofters, and to give them the benefit of his advice and counsel.

Mr. Grant Mackay was the gentleman nominated. At the end of his temporary engagement, however, it was considered advisable to replace him by a younger man, and, on the suggestion of Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. G. B. Borradaile was appointed, Treasury sanction having been obtained.

* The Dominion Government has arranged to supply the Saltcoats settlement with seed-grain.*

New agent.	Mr. Borradale has had considerable experience in different parts of the country, in the Dominion Lands Department, and in other ways, and was highly recommended to Sir Charles Tupper as being in every way suited and qualified for the position. Mr. Borradale's salary is \$1,000 per annum, with a small allowance for the keep of a horse, the purchase of which was sanctioned by the Board, and approved by the Treasury.
Residence of agent.	The agent will reside in Saltcoats for the present, and his time will be divided between the settlements near that place and at Killarney.
Duties.	His duties will consist in looking after the interests of the Board; in giving the crofters as much supervision as may be necessary, and such counsel as his experience may suggest from time to time; and in collecting the instalments of the liens from the crofters as they become due.
Accounts of Board.	Mr. Borradale will keep the accounts of the Board in Manitoba and the North-West, and will also transmit periodical reports as to the position and progress of the two settlements.
Expenses in Canada.	The annual expense connected with the representation of the Board will be comparatively small, consisting of the agent's salary, contribution towards office rent, stationery, postages, and horse feed.
No expenses in Great Britain.	No expenses have been incurred in Great Britain, excepting the salary and travelling expenses of the gentleman (Mr. Malcolm McNeil) who selected the families for emigration.
Balance of funds in hand.	There was a balance of over \$3,000 at the credit of the Board in the middle of November last. There was still \$900 remaining on the 4th instant.
Extra funds needed.	From \$200 to \$300 of this amount may be required to provide oxen for those families who are without these animals at the present time, owing to deaths, and to the oxen, in some cases, having been returned as unfit for work.
Securing work for Crofters.	This leaves a balance which may, perhaps, be sufficient to carry the families on to the end of March.
Interview with the Minister of the Interior of Canada.	As, however, they will not be able to gather any crop until July or August, and as the possibility of their being able to get credit is doubtful, it is desirable that the Board should have at its disposal a reserve fund to help the families with provisions if the necessity for doing so should arise.
Interview with the Minister of Justice.	Unless this is done, difficulties may be experienced and complaints made, which it is desirable should be avoided if possible.
Interview with Mr. H. H. Smith.	Inquiries have already been made with the view of securing work for such members of the families as can be spared in the spring, and I received, on February 7th, the following telegram from Mr. E. T. Galt, the manager of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, whose line is to be extended in the course of the present season:—"Will help you about crofters as soon as construction commences."* There is every indication of a good demand for labour in the country this year.
Families selected.	Mr. Borradale understands the necessity of utilising every opportunity that may offer, in the different parts of the country, to enable such members of the families as can be spared to get outside work and to earn wages.

Before visiting Killarney and Saltcoats, I discussed the working of the scheme fully with the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior of Canada. Mr. Dewdney was fully impressed with the importance of the experiment which is now under trial, and expressed his readiness to co-operate in every possible way with the Board in bringing it to a successful issue.

I also discussed, when in Ottawa, with the proper authorities, various questions that had arisen with regard to the liens and chattel mortgages, and disposed of them in a satisfactory way.

While in Winnipeg I had several conversations with Mr. H. H. Smith, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, with regard to the settlements. Mr. Smith rendered me every assistance in connexion with my inquiries, and was also of much service to me in dealing with the various difficulties that arose.

Owing to the industrial conditions prevailing in the districts from which they came, the heads of the families sent out, had, in most of the cases, been essentially fishermen, and had but an imperfect knowledge of agriculture, or of the care of stock.

* I also received the following telegram, February 21st:—"Taking 12 crofters now; more in a few days."

In these respects, however, they are improving, and will, no doubt, in time, become capable agriculturists. They have the advantage of the example of the practical farmers settled in their neighbourhood.

If any further extension of the scheme is contemplated, the basis upon which the families have been selected will require to be re-considered.

As far as possible, the families selected should consist of the father and mother (not to exceed from 40 to 50 years of age), and four or five children, of whom, at least, two should be over 14, capable of aiding their parents by work on the homestead, and by securing outside employment. Their wages, in such cases, would be available for the joint use of the family, for provisions and clothes, in obtaining extra stock, and in many other ways.

It must be obvious that an arrangement of this kind would largely help the success of any colonisation scheme.

The experience that has been gained in connexion with the experiments has been most valuable, and has shown clearly in what manner the scheme requires to be amended in order to increase its elements of success.

The selection of the families has already been referred to. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that no families should be accepted which have not a sufficient supply of clothing to carry them through the first winter. This is an important matter, in view of the climate, and considerable expense will be saved if the precaution mentioned is taken.

It may be possible in the future to make arrangements for the direct conveyance of the families from the parts of the United Kingdom from which they might be taken to Canada. This would not only be convenient, but effect a saving in expenses.

The families should start not later than the middle of March.

I discussed the question of the selection of the land for any future emigrants with some of the best authorities in the country. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion as the result of experience in favour of the reservation of suitable land the year before the departure of the assisted families and of the preparation of a few acres on each homestead to enable them immediately on their arrival, to put in their crops, and thus ensure some return in the first year of their settlement.

If they are left to prepare the land themselves, and to sow on the rough breaking, a crop is by no means certain, and the contingency of assistance during the winter is always possible to arise.

On the other hand, however, it is considered to have been demonstrated, that if a few acres are prepared in the previous year, there is a much better prospect of a crop being secured, owing to the soil being in better condition, and it would leave the heads of families and some of the younger people free to look for work outside their homesteads, and to earn wages in the summer and autumn.

The families might also be employed in preparing land for any families expected in the following season, for which they would be paid.

It would be desirable also to make different arrangements in the future for the purchase of the lumber for the houses, the live stock, implements, &c. than those hitherto adopted.

It will be readily understood that the question of housing the people is a very important one, not only because of the necessity of warmth during the winter; but also on the score of expense.

The houses for the Saltcoats and Killarney families have been erected in an inexpensive way.

In the case of the Saltcoats settlers, inexpensive frame houses, at a cost of from £48 to £75, of one or two stories, according to the size of the families, have been put up with the assistance of a carpenter. They were sufficiently warm as a shelter for the summer months, and the crofters were left to make them comfortable for the winter in whatever way they chose.

As already stated, the houses in both settlements were, at the time of my visit, all more or less in a state of forward preparation for the winter, and were calculated to withstand any weather that might be experienced.

Selection of families in future.

Strength of families.

Experience obtained.

Families selected to have sufficient clothing.

Direct conveyance to Canada in future.

Date of departure. Preparation of land for settlers.

Purchase of stock, implements, &c.

My attention was directed to a class of house which the German-speaking settlers from Russia erect. An area of ground of the size of the house is dug out to a depth of from five to six feet, a portion of it still deeper to serve as a cellar. A double slanting roof is erected over this, the centre of which is from 10 to 12 feet in height from the floor. The roof is formed of poles, over which clay and sods are placed. A window is fixed in the gable at one end and a door at the other. The walls and floors are coated with clay which speedily hardens, and makes a firm and dry covering. The Russians also construct a stove for heating and cooking purposes, in clay, which answers admirably all their requirements, and is most economical in fuel.

A house of this kind is perfectly warm, contains two comfortable airy rooms, and is quite sufficient for the first few years, until the families are able to erect frame houses or log houses, as the Russians invariably do eventually.

The cost of the house is not more than a third, or one-half, of even the inexpensive structures that have been put up for the crofters.

The crofters would not, however, take to these houses, although a sample one was constructed for their inspection, the principal objection being that they are partly underground:

120l. insufficient.
It was soon seen, in the working of the experiment, that the amount of 120l. would not be sufficient to supply each family with the outfit, considered more or less indispensable, to enable them to start on their own account.

Partnerships undesirable.
A system of partnership was therefore arranged, in which a yoke of oxen and a wagon were to be used jointly by two families. This, however, in experience, has not been found to work well, and in the end the partnership in almost every instance, had to be dissolved, and each family given a full outfit.

Delay in settlement of families.
In any future cases, steps will have to be taken to avoid delay in the settlement of the families upon homesteads.

At Saltcoats, for instance, in some cases, as already explained, two or three months were lost by the indecision of the crofters in choosing the land upon which they would settle. This led to the loss of much valuable time at a critical period of the year.

Families should in future be made to sign an agreement before they start, explaining exactly what they are to receive, and what is expected of them, and one of the stipulations should certainly be that they must settle on the land chosen for them, care being taken, of course, that it is in every way suited for agriculture.

Shelter for parties on arrival.
It is also shown to be desirable that more extensive arrangements should be made in future for shelter for the families, as soon as they arrive at their destinations, and until they are properly settled upon the land. The erection of a large rough shed prior to the arrival of the people would meet the case, and the timber used in its construction would subsequently be available for other purposes.

Supply of food to families.
The question of the supply of food to the families, and of the length of time it should be continued, is one of some difficulty. Both at Saltcoats and at Killarney, the families have had to be maintained, not only during the summer months, but also during the first winter, a contingency which was never contemplated in the scheme:

In the future, should any further colonisation be decided upon, the better plan would probably be to open a credit in favour of each of the families at one of the stores on their arrival, of from 70 to 90 dollars, with the understanding that they could spend the money as they wished, but that no more than 10 dollars per family should be drawn in any one month. They would have to supplement this amount by their own earnings and the produce of their crops, as previously suggested.

I deem this specially important, as, under any other arrangement, the people seem apt to get the impression that they will be fed as long as they demand support, and the feelings of self-reliance and independence, which are so necessary in all these cases, are not encouraged.

If the families understand that they are in direct communication with the storekeeper, and have not to rely upon the Board to a greater extent than that named, it must be evident that they are more likely to look after themselves.

The more they are helped the less independent they are apt to become, and until they realise that they must rely upon their own efforts are not likely to make as much progress as in other circumstances.

The result of my investigation is to confirm the opinion already expressed by Sir Charles Tupper, after inquiry into the matter on the spot, that the amount of \$600 hitherto advanced to those settlers is insufficient for the purpose of giving them a fair start. 120L not sufficient to start families.

Both at Killarney and Saltcoats, this amount has had to be increased, and the same thing may be said of almost every family of crofters that has in years past been assisted to emigrate under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

Opinions differ as to the amount that is absolutely necessary, but, so far as I could ascertain, the general opinion seemed to be that while in many cases, where the best classes of settlers are concerned, \$600 might be sufficient, the limit for inexperienced families similar to the crofters, should be increased from \$600 to \$900. Suggested amount be increased to \$900.

This would enable each family to have a complete outfit, and would permit of two or three cows being given to them instead of one, as well as a pig or two, a couple of sheep, and some poultry. What the larger sum would provide.

It would also provide for the breaking of the land in advance of their arrival, and enable a gun to be given to each family, which would be of much use in providing additional food, small game being plentiful in the season.

The provision of the larger amount would make the families practically self-supporting from the start.

In many cases it might not be necessary to spend the whole \$900, but it should certainly be available.

The additional cows would not only provide the families with milk, butter, and cheese, but they should have a considerable quantity for sale, either in the neighbouring towns or villages, or to the cheese factories or creameries which would at once be established if a proper supply of milk could be assured in any district. In that way the families would all the time be adding to their resources.

The chickens and pigs would also be useful to them for food and for sale, and in conjunction with the proceeds of the farms and dairies the settlers should, as already stated, be self-supporting almost entirely from the start.

Most of the crofter families are able to spin, and have wheels, and could make good use of the wool the sheep would provide.

It will be much more satisfactory to have a limit in the future that is not likely to be exceeded than the present one of \$600, which has been exceeded in almost every instance, and leads the persons assisted to believe that help will be extended to them to an indefinite extent.

The security for \$900 would even be better than for \$600. Security.

A mortgage would be taken on the homestead (160 acres of land) of the head of the family for \$600, and a chattel mortgage upon the moveables for the whole of the money actually expended upon the farm.

An additional mortgage for any expenditure above \$600 would be taken on the homestead that might be entered for by any younger member of the family, eligible under the Dominion Lands Act. This should form the subject of agreement when the selection of the family was made.

The settlers at Killarney already have school facilities for their children. School for School districts will probably be arranged and school houses erected for children those at Saltcoats in the course of the present year.

In any future arrangement it would be better for everybody concerned Repayments. that the repayments should be made on a graduated basis rather than in equal payments over a certain number of years.

It will be seen from my remarks that many difficulties have been experienced.

But notwithstanding the disadvantages mentioned, I believe that the Confidence families will, so far as I can judge, succeed in their undertakings. They in future of settlements expressed. are becoming accustomed to the country, and are doing well on their farms. The progress of Canada is more or less a record of successful colonisation. The farmers have started with but little capital, and have become successful and prosperous, and I can see no reason whatever why the same measure of success should not attend the families assisted by the Board.

Other settle-
ments.

They have started with greater advantages than the settlers previously sent out from Scotland have had. Upon the whole the latter appear to be doing fairly well, although some of them are behind with their repayments. It must be borne in mind, however, that the settlers of 1883-4, assisted by Lady Gordon Cathcart and others, had to pay much higher prices for everything than those which have prevailed during the last two years, and were not, therefore, in a position to make such a fair start as the settlers sent out by the Board.

Then, again, they have not had the most favourable seasons during the last few years. Still, they are all making fair progress, they are self-sustaining, they have a considerable area of land under crop, and one or two of them have already repaid their advances in full, while others have commenced to repay.

In any case, the land upon which they settled, their stock and implements, are of far greater value than their advances, showing that the security is ample in every way.

Success of
continental
settlers.

I am strengthened in my belief that colonisation, especially with the experience that has now been gained, can be carried out successfully to the advantage of the settler, and with the certainty of the return of principal and interest, by the manner in which the settlers from the Continent in different parts of Manitoba and the North-West are succeeding.

These settlers from Germany, Scandinavia, Hungary, Roumania, Iceland, &c., generally possess a little money of their own, but, in many cases, they have received small advances from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or from other sources.

They have made such progress that they may fairly be classed among the most successful settlers of the country.

They all have good houses, a fair area of land under cultivation, their stock is increasing year by year, and they are contented and prosperous.

In one settlement they are already beginning to refund the money advanced to them, although the instalments are not actually due.

It is true that they work harder, and seem to require less food than many other classes of settlers, but even making allowances in this respect, I feel justified in expressing the hope that the settlers sent out under the auspices of the Board will, with the diligence and industry they are now showing, with good seasons, and with the additional advances they have had, be in a position to carry out the agreements into which they have entered.

It must be borne in mind, in connexion with this matter, that the colonisation, in the terms of the scheme that is being administered by the Colonisation Board, is in the nature of an experiment. The experience that has been gained is, however, of a most valuable kind, and I am quite sure that it will enable any future effort in the direction of colonisation to be handled with probably less expense, and in a manner to render it more immediately reproductive, than has hitherto been found possible.

Conclusion.

In concluding this report I beg to state that I am under considerable obligations to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior of Canada, and to Mr. H. H. Smith, the Dominion Lands Commissioner in Winnipeg, for the assistance and co-operation they extended to me in connexion with my visit.

The same remarks apply to Mr. W. B. Scarth, the Land Commissioner of the Canada North-West Land Company, and to Mr. A. F. Eden, the Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company. Both these gentlemen devoted much time and trouble to assist me in my inquiries at Killarney and at Saltcoats respectively.

I may say also that Mr. Caldwell Ashworth, the manager of the Bank of Montreal in London, has rendered me valuable aid in facilitating the remittance of funds to Winnipeg on several occasions.

I have, &c.

To the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T. J. G. COLMER.

The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Sir James King, Bart.

Thomas Skinner, Esq.

CROFTER AND COTTAR COLONISATION SCHEME.

APPENDIX.

Notes on Settlement of Crofters at Killarney, Manitoba (Oct. and Nov. 1889).

No. 1.—WILLIAM MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, and packed between with soil, &c. Has built small log addition.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

No well.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$245.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, chickens.

Crop, 1889.—50 bushels wheat from 8 acres, 14 bags potatoes.

Remarks.—Malcolm McIver away north of Manitou, engaged for six months at \$20.00 per month and board. McLeod from home when we called. Information given by Mr. R. Smith. Nothing done on McIver's (brother) land yet.

No. 2.—DONALD McDONALD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, and packed between with soil, &c. Has built small log addition, 8 by 14.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—8 or 10 acres fenced in for pasturage. 40 acres ready for crop.

Well.—20 feet, very little water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$260.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, four pigs, 20 chickens.

Remarks.—Yoke of oxen killed by lightning on 1st July. Had them insured for \$65. Bought another yoke for \$125, balance payable next year. Samuel Graham (brother-in-law) sent him \$20 when he lost oxen; he is working in a saw mill in Winnipeg. There are 6 acres broken on Samuel Graham's homestead. Mary McDonald (sister) in Manitou earning \$10 per month.

No. 4.—JOHN MCKAY.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, and packed between with soil, &c. Double-boarded roof with tar paper. Has built log addition about 10 by 16.

Stable.—Built of poles with turf walls and roof.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Well.—15 feet deep, no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$240.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, 10 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—15 tons hay, 23 bushels wheat from 10 acres. Sowed seven bushels potatoes and only reaped five bushels.

Remarks.—Seed-grain. Says he does not know where it is coming from. He is entirely without help (has a wife, and one child three years old) and cannot go out to work.

No. 5.—NORMAN GRAHAM.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and packed with dirt, &c. Has built small log addition, 8 by 14.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing.—36 acres ready for crop.

Has two wells but no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$230.

* Note.—“Value of Improvements” covers the house, stable, well, and ploughing. It does not include the value of the land, stock, and crop.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, 20 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—55 bushels wheat from 11½ acres, 30 bushels potatoes, nine loads hay.

Remarks.—Wm. McLeod (cousin) who is at Rat Portage in Lumber Camp, paid him \$15 for six acres breaking. 7 acres ploughed on this homestead. Isabella Morrison (cousin) away at Winnipeg in service.

No. 6.—JOHN NICHOLSON.

House.—14 by 16 feet. Double boarded and packed between with clay soil, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper.

Stable.—Made with logs with turf walls around.

Ploughing, &c.—Has 60 acres ready for crop next year.

Dug two wells but has no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$265.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling heifer, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—25 bushels wheat from 5 acres. Did not cut the whole of crop of 11 acres. Had 41 bushels potatoes from 1½ acres. Has 18 tons of hay.

Remarks.—John McLean (brother) (alias Kenneth Nicholson) been away working for two months at \$25 per month, and board. 10 acres ploughed on his homestead and house erected value \$50. Murdo McLeod (partner) away permanently working at his trade, shoemaker. Nothing done on his land.

No. 7.—JOHN CAMPBELL.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Double boarded roof and tar paper between. Wall paper inside. Has built log addition, which is in good repair.

Stable.—Log and turf stable with straw roof.

Ploughing, &c.—43 acres ready for crop.

Has well in company with M. Graham.

Improvements valued at \$230.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—70 bushels wheat from nine acres, 10 bushels of oats, 14 or 15 bushels of potatoes, 10 loads of hay.

Remarks.—Angus Graham (partner) at Portage-la-Prairie threshing, earning \$25 per month. 5 acres broken on Graham's homestead and logs for house ready. Value, \$12.50.

No. 8.—JOHN MCKENZIE.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and packed between with soil, &c. Has lumber addition, 8 by 14.

Stable.—Log and turf stable, very good.

Ploughing, &c.—35 acres ready for crop.

No well. Gets water from a pond.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$200.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—30 bushels of wheat from 9½ acres. No oats. 14 bushels of potatoes from eight sown. Seven loads of hay.

Remarks.—Andrew Graham (partner) working at Morden all the time. Lost three months work on account of sickness. Five acres broken (valued \$12.50) and logs on ground for house.

No. 9.—JOHN MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16 feet. Double boarded and packed between with soil, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper. Has log addition about 10 by 14 feet.

Stable.—Dug out. Part logs and turf.

Ploughing, &c.—About 40 acres.

Has well, but no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$235.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling steer, one calf, 2 pigs, and a few fowls.

Crop, 1889.—25 tons hay. Has about 40 bushels of wheat from about 11 acres. No oats.

Remarks.—Three sons away working all summer at \$25 per month and board. John McLeod, senr., away earning \$3 a day at his trade, stonemason. Information given by John McLeod, who is working for the McLeods at \$25 a month and board. John McLeod, junr., has 15 acres ready to crop, and house, value \$42. Wm. McLeod has 19 acres broken, value \$55, and has two oxen. Lewis McLeod has 15 acres broken and a house, value \$62.50.

No. 10.—KENNETH McAULAY.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and packed between with soil, &c. Has built small log addition.

Stable.—Good log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—45 acres ready for crop.

Has one well, but very little water in it.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$230.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling and one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—120 bushels of wheat from seven acres. No oats. 60 bushels potatoes. 30 loads hay.

Remarks.—Isabella (daughter) out at service at \$7 a month. John (son) at work \$20 a month. Neil Munroe at work, Rat Portage, \$1.50 a day, permanent work. Kenneth McAulay says "I am quite satisfied, and will have sufficient seed, other Canadian settlers not so advanced after being here six years as we are in less than two years. If half the Island of Lewis would come here they would do all right." Six acres broken on John McAulay's homestead, value \$25. Seven acres broken on Neil Munroe's homestead, value \$17.50.

No. 11.—ANGUS McDONALD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded; packed between boards with soil, &c. Sodded on the outside. Has a log addition of about 12 by 14, well built.

Stable.—Good log and turf, with turf roof.

Ploughing, &c.—37 acres ready for crop.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$275.

Stock.—One yoke oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, 20 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—100 bushels of wheat from 8 acres. No oats or barley. 22 bags of potatoes from five bushels sown. 10 or 11 loads of hay.

Remarks.—John McKenzie (cousin) earning wages at Rat Portage, but does not know how much. Six acres broken on his homestead. Isabella McIver (cousin) earning \$10 per month. Has paid McDonald 37 off passage, &c. Sends money to Scotland also. Well satisfied with country.

No. 13.—ANGUS MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and packed between with soil, &c. Double boarded roof, with tar paper. Has built log addition about 12 by 14.

Stable.—Log and turf stable with John Nicholson (No. 6).

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$265.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling heifer, one calf, two pigs, and a few fowls.

Crop, 1889.—14 bushels of wheat from five acres.

Remarks.—Away from home for the day. Donald (brother) has 10 acres broken and house erected, value \$55.

No. 14.—JOHN MORRISON.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and packed between boards with soil, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—Has 35 acres ready for crop.

Has well, but no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$295.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—80 bushels of wheat from 6½ acres, 25 bushels potatoes from 8 bushel sown. No hay. Could not get mower until all was cut.

Remarks.—Murdo M. (cousin) says: "I travelled over 500 miles trying to get work, but could find none. I went into debt for my board last winter." Seven acres broken on his land, value \$17.50. George Morrison away working. He is expected at Pelican Lake every day with stock and outfit to settle down on land. Five acres broken, value \$12.50.

No. 15.—JOHN GRAHAM.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with soil, &c. Double boarded roof and tar paper between. Has built log addition about 10 by 14.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c..—40 acres ready for crop.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$200.

Crop, 1889.—19 bushels of wheat from 7 acres, 15 bushels of potatoes from eight sown, 12 loads of hay.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling heifer, one calf, two pigs, five chickens.

Remarks.—John Grahame (cousin) has been away for three months at \$20 per month and board, but is now at home. 5 acres broken on his land, value \$12.50.

No. 16.—ALLAN MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between boards with soil, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper.

Stable.—Log and turf. Turf roof.

Ploughing, &c..—40 acres ready for crop.

Has a well, but not deep enough for water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$260.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, and a few fowls.

Crop, 1889.—48 bushels of wheat off 9 acres, no oats or barley. 19 bags potatoes from 5 acres sown, eight loads hay.

Remarks.—Donald Murray, care of above A. McLeod, came out on his (McLeod's) recommendation, but cannot find land. Wants to get the quarter section that Donald Murray (No. 18) had. Latter has now gone to Saltcoats and will not want it. Murdo Stewart (brother-in-law) married and living on his own homestead. 5½ acres ploughed and house erected, value \$55.

No. 17.—JOHN MCKENZIE.

House.—1. by 20. Good. Double boarded and packed between with soil, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper between. Small log addition.

Stable.—Good log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c..—44 acres ready for crop.

Good well and plenty of water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$180.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, and one calf and two pigs. Son has cow and calf, bought with money left by grandfather.

Crop, 1889.—63 bushels wheat from 7 acres. 15 acres were under crop, rest not fit to cut. 11 loads hay, 22 bushels potatoes.

Remarks.—Kenneth McLeod (cousin) away in Dakota earning \$2.50 a day for a few days, has five acres broken and a house erected, value \$37.50. C. McKay (cousin) away in Morden working for a month. This person never gives McKenzie anything.

No. 18.—WILLIAM McDONALD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Log addition to house, 14 by 12.

Stable.—Good log and turf. Turf roof.

Ploughing, &c..—45 acres ready for crop.

Well, but very little water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$320.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—30 bushels wheat from 9 acres, five bags potatoes.

Remarks.—Donald Murray (partner) away at Saltcoats, where he has married and settled down. Nothing done on his homestead. Brother, Alexander, working north of Winnipeg. Does not know what wages he is getting. 6 acres broken on his homestead.

No. 19.—MURDO GRAHAM.

House.—14 by 16.. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Double boarded roof with tar paper between. Papered inside. Has built a good log addition 12 by 16.

Stable.—Good log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—35 acres ready for crop.

Has good well with Campbell (No. 7).

Improvements, as above, valued at \$225.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, 15 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—55 bushels wheat from 9 acres. Ten bushels oats, 16 bushels potatoes. Seven or eight loads of hay.

Remarks.—Does not know where he will get seed-grain, as he requires most of his wheat for flour. Makes a request for it.

No. 21.—NORMAN MCKENZIE.

House.—14 by 18. Double boarded and packed with soil, &c. Log addition.

Stable.—Very good log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Has two wells, but no water; digging another.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$240.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling steer, one calf, two pigs, 20 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—Had 29½ bushels wheat from 9 acres, 18 bushels potatoes, 26 loads of hay.

Remarks.—Wm. McKenzie (brother) has been away four months at \$21 per month and board. 6 acres ploughed on his homestead, value \$12.50. Jas. McIver (brother) gone to Saltcoats, 5 acres broken on his homestead, value \$12.50. Malcolm and William (brothers) have bought a yoke of oxen for themselves with money earned. Paid \$60 down; balance payable in a year.

No. 22.—JOHN MACDONALD, junr.

House.—12 by 24.—Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Divided into two rooms.

Stable.—Dug out of a bank. Log and turf; turf roof.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Good well and plenty of water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$285.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, two cows, one yearling, one calf, two pigs.

Crop, 1889.—10 bushels of wheat, no oats. Five or six bushels potatoes from 13 or 14 sown. 25 loads hay.

Remarks.—Norman (son) has been at home all summer. 10 acres ploughed, value \$25. Duncan (son) has 4 acres ploughed on his homestead, value \$10. Archie (son) has been away working on section of C.P.R. for three months at \$1.25 per day. Archie also had three weeks' work with threshers, \$1.50 per day.

No. 23.—JOHN MACDONALD, senr.

House.—14 by 20. Double boarded, packed between boards with soil, &c. Has a log addition.

Stable.—Good, "dug out of bank," with logs and turf for walls and turf roof.

Granary.—Log incomplete.

Ploughing, &c.—35 acres ready for crop.

Has plenty of water in his well.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$245.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling and one calf, four pigs, and 12 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—20 bushels of potatoes from nine sown. 29 bushels wheat. Five bushels of oats. 18 or 20 tons of hay.

Remarks.—Wm. McDonald (son) has been working for Mr. Cowan for 1½ months at \$20 per month. He is now engaged with thresher at same wages. 18 acres ploughed, house and stable, value \$90. Donald (son) has earned \$10 away one month. Catherine (niece) earning \$8 per month. Margaret (niece) earning \$8 per month, started two weeks since. Very near the lake, but does not seem to go in for the fishing.

No. 24.—ANGUS MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Has a log addition 14 by 10.

Stable.—Log and turf. Turf roof.

Ploughing, &c.—45 acres ready for crop.

Well, but no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$218.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, and chickens.

Crop, 1889.—35 bushels of wheat from 9 acres. No oats or barley. Four bushels potatoes, seven or eight sown. 20 loads hay.

Remarks.—Alex. Morrison and Constance Morrison (cousins) engaged all the time. John Morrison (cousin) been earning \$8 per month all the time since spring. Jno. Morrison has repaid all the money Angus McLeod spent for him, the others have not paid him anything. Alexander Morrison has 15 acres ready for crop, value \$37.50.

No. 25.—ANGUS MORRISON.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, with paper between.

Stable.—Log and turf. He is busy building a new one, which will be very good when finished.

Ploughing, &c.—35 acres ready for crop.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$205.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, two cows, one yearling heifer, two calves, four pigs; and a few fowls.

Crop, 1889.—Seven or eight loads of hay. 30 bushels of wheat from 8 acres. 15 bushels of potatoes.

Remarks.—Archie (son) was out thrashing, but did not get paid. \$11 due him. 9 acres ploughed on his homestead, value \$22.50.

No. 26.—DONALD MCKINNON.

House.—14 by 20. Double boarded, and packed between with clay, &c. No log addition.

Stable.—Has two very good, dug out of bank, with logs and turf walls.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Well, but no water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$275.

Stock.—Two yokes of oxen, three cows, one yearling, three calves, two pigs, some chickens and guinea fowl. Two sheep.

Crop, 1889.—27 bushels of wheat from 8 acres. No oats or barley. 20 bushels potatoes from 10 sown. 20 loads hay.

Remarks.—The extra yoke of oxen belongs to John (younger brother). Has worked out for them partly. His sisters have paid him most of the money spent for them. Two are now married, the other engaged at Glenboro' at \$12 per month. 7 acres ploughed on Mrs. McKinnon's (the mother's) homestead, value \$30. Nothing done on Kenneth's land (brother).

No. 27.—DONALD STEWART.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Has an addition made of lumber 12 by 14.

Stable.—Very good. Built of logs, turf walls and roof.

Ploughing, &c.—50 acres ready for crop next year.

Two wells, but very little water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$320.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, four cows, four calves, two heifers, two pigs, pony and trap, 50 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—50 bushels of wheat from 9 acres. No oats or barley. 20 bushels of potatoes. 25 loads of hay.

Remarks.—Has a mower, paid for. Kenneth Stewart (son) working on his own place. 7 acres broken, value \$17.50. McLeod (brother-in-law) has 7 or 8 acres (value \$32) broken, on his homestead. Both boys intend building houses on their homesteads next spring. Very well satisfied with the way in which they have been treated, and like the country. Mrs. Stewart spins a good deal, and knits socks for sale.

No. 28.—RONALD MCKAY.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Has built log addition, incomplete.

Stable.—Log and turf.

Ploughing, &c.—10 acres fenced for pasture. 45 acres ready for crop.

Two wells, good water.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$221.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling, one calf, two pigs, 15 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—36 bushels wheat from 8 acres. Eight or nine bushels potatoes from 14 sown. 12 loads hay.

Remarks.—Has a seeder \$22, but not paid for. Mary (sister), away at Manitou. Has received a dollar from her since she went a year ago. Likes the country, getting on well.

No. 29.—DUGALD MCKENZIE.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, with clay between. Has built small log addition 14 by 12.

Stable.—Log and turf.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Well 42 feet, but no water in.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$270.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling heifer, one calf, three pigs, and 20 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—26 bushels wheat from 7 acres. No oats. No barley. 18 bushels potatoes. 13 or 14 loads of hay.

Remarks.—6 acres ready on land of Donald McKenzie (brother), Morrison (cousin), and McKay (brother-in-law). John McKay, Donald McKenzie, and Hugh Morrison all earned \$50 during the year after paying board. Mary Ann McKinnon (cousin) out at service, earning \$10 per month all the time. Has paid McKenzie half of the passage money back. Say it is not easy to get the fish out of Pelican Lake, but is going to try again this winter. Donald McKenzie has 6 acres broken, value \$15. John McKay has 5 acres broken, value \$12.50. Hugh Morrison has 10 acres broken, value \$25.

No. 30.—RODERICK MCKAY.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—40 acres ready for crop.

Has dug three wells; only got enough water for the house.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$295.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, four cows, one yearling, three calves, two pigs, 20 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—80 bushels wheat from 11 acres. Nine bushels of potatoes.

Remarks.—Has a mower and rake. Annie Shaw (cousin) has been away since beginning of year at \$10 a month. John McKay (father) has 6 acres broken, value \$15.

No. 31.—BANN MCKINNON.

House.—14 by 20. Double boarded and "ship lapped." Stone banking. Has an addition of lumber 14 by 10.

Stable.—Log and turf stable.

Ploughing, &c.—42 acres ready for crop.

Improvements, as above, valued at \$285.

Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one yearling steer, one calf, two pigs, 10 chickens.

Crop, 1889.—32 bushels wheat from 12 acres. No oats. Six bushels potatoes from eight sown. Six loads hay.

Remarks.—Annie (daughter) now married to K. McMillan (cousin). Margaret (daughter) was working all summer for \$5 per month; she is now getting \$8. Mrs. McKinnon spins yarn, and makes socks for sale. Kenneth McMillan has been out working two months, but cannot get his money. He has house, stable, well, and 8 acres ploughed, value \$165.

No. 32.—KENNETH MCLEOD.

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded, packed between with clay, &c. Has stone banking half way up.

Stable.—Log and turf, and dug out.

Ploughing, &c.—30 acres ready for crop.
10 acres fencing for pasturage.
Improvements, as above, valued at \$256.
Stock.—One yoke of oxen, two cows, one yearling, two calves, 30 chickens, two pigs.
Crop, 1889.—33 bushels of wheat and 20 bushels potatoes.

No. 33.—JOHN FRASER. (*See page 5.*)

House.—14 by 16. Double boarded and papered inside. Turf walls on outside.
Stable.—One log and turf stable.
Ploughing, &c.—37 acres ready for crop.
Improvements, as above, valued at \$220.
Stock.—One yoke of oxen, one cow, one heifer, one calf.
Crop, 1889.—22 bushels of wheat from 10 acres. Five bushels of potatoes from two bushels sown.
Remarks.—John Fraser dead, his son Donald is working on his father's place. Eldest girl out at service all summer for \$10 per month, but is now at home. Donald has 5 acres broken on his own place, value \$12·50.

APPENDIX B.

Notes on Settlement of Crofters at Salicotts, N.W.T. (Oct. 1889).

No. 1.—JOHN McAULAY.

Family.—Consists of a wife and three small children, aged three, four, and one year, respectively. All in good health. John Murray, a cousin, accompanied them from Scotland. Is now at work, it is supposed, at Portage la Prairie. Has not been heard from. Has not remitted any of his earnings.

Breaking.—Has about 6 acres ploughed.

House.—Well turfed outside, as high as wall plate. Gables are yet to be protected. When this is done the house should be warm and comfortable, and capable of resisting the severest cold.

Stable.—Is now in course of construction. The necessary turfs are cut and ready at hand.

Stock.—Is well satisfied with his oxen. It appears that he returned the team originally allotted to him, paying \$18 extra, to get a better yoke. Cow and calf doing well.

Well.—None. He and No. 9 are digging one together for common use. At present gets water from one of his neighbours.

Hay.—Has about five tons of hay now in stack. Says that he has as much more lying in the meadow ready to be drawn in. Complains of length of time spent in haying, having been more than six weeks at it. It had to be cut with a scythe and raked by hand.

Labour.—When told that he should go off to the grade and earn wages with the rest, declined to do so until all his buildings, &c. were ready for winter.

Complaints.—None; does not speak English well.

General.—Says he likes the country "middling well." This is his second location, having declined to take the land originally allotted to him. Requires winter clothes, as well as for his family.

No. 2.—KENNETH McIVOR.

Family.—Sons, aged 18, 10, 6, 4, 2; daughters, 16 and 8; wife. Son James was at Killarney; is now at the Rockies. Wants to join father and take up the south-western quarter. Writes to his parents and promises to remit money. Another son is working with farmer named Gunn. Has been offered a cow as wages. Eldest daughter is blind. Lost her sight since her arrival here. Is otherwise in good health. Doctor attributes cause to some internal trouble. Children otherwise well and healthy.

Breaking.—About 10 acres.

House.—Party turfed; nearly ready for the winter.

Stable.—Finished. Pole and turf roof. Will doubtless prove a warm and comfortable one for stock.

Oxen.—Good; two oxen.

Cow.—Says it is "very middling." Has a good calf.

Well.—Depth 15 feet, and contains about 3 feet of good water.

Hay.—Has two tons of hay in stack on farm and about eight tons in meadow to be drawn up later on.

Labour.—This man went out to work of his own accord.

General.—Wife stated that she liked the country well enough. Said that the husband had been very busy all through the summer, and had only lately been able to go to work.

No. 3.—DONALD MONTGOMERY.

Family.—Wife and three small children aged 7, 3, and 1 years. Duncan Martin is his partner. Says that he took him as such on the "Claymore," and that up till then was a stranger to him. Martin is employed upon a threshing gang at \$30 a month. Has not received any money from him though he has promised to send some.

Breaking.—None.

House.—The walls are now almost entirely protected with turf, and a little more work will render the house ready for winter.

Stable.—Built of turf and poles. Roof yet to be finished.

Oxen.—The yoke supplied this man turned out badly, and were condemned by Mr. Buchanan, who was appointed to test them.

Cow.—Good. Gives a fair supply of milk. Calf getting on well.

Well.—38 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; gives a fair supply of water.

Hay.—Five tons in stack, and as much more in the meadow to be drawn in.

General.—Mr. Borrodaile will have Montgomery provided with oxen without unnecessary delay. Says he likes the country well enough, and would like to get some friends out to join him. Asks that clothing be supplied himself and family before the winter sets in.

No. 4.—KATHERINE MACDONALD, a Widow (see page 7).

Family.—Son of 14; three smaller children, daughters of 7, 5, and 3. Colin McIver accompanied family. Went to work at Portage la Prairie 12th May. Returned and started out again, 23rd June. Has sent no money.

Breaking.—None.

House.—In course of preparation for the winter. Interior neat and tidy, with curtained bed place.

Stable.—None; unnecessary at present. Norman McRae will winter stock.

Stock.—Oxen, good.

Cow.—Good milker, with a fine calf.

Well.—None; gets water from No. 46.

Hay.—Will be allowed to share No. 8's hay.

General.—Donald Montgomery and Norman McRae are helping the widow, erecting turf walls to the house, putting up hay, wintering stock, and generally taking all care of her and her family. Norman thinks the widow might have a second-hand waggon supplied her, and the use of his oxen (which he is willing to allow) will enable her to get along. Her oxen might be taken away, and an extra cow, which she could look after herself, might be given her. Children will want clothes. A Red River cart, it is thought, will suit her at first better than a second-hand waggon.

No. 5.—MALCOLM MCKAY (father of No. 37).

Family.—Wife and three sons, 18, 16, 14, and daughter aged 13. Son Donald, 18, wants quarter section alongside father. Is working at Winnipeg. Son Donald 16. Has had two months' work at \$4. Son Niel, 14, had been to work; thought \$50 a year insufficient. John, another son, and two daughters (one married) at Killarney. Daughter Martha, 13, sick. With No. 32.

Breaking.—Four acres.

House.—Walls are well plastered outside on rails, which should add very much to the warmth. Inside was noticed a home-made churn, rather neatly and ingeniously constructed. Spinning-wheel in use by wife. McKay had drawn up a fair supply of firewood against the cold weather, and had constructed a skid for drawing water, which he will be able to use as a sleigh during the winter.

Stable.—Turf walls completed and the frame of the roof, constructed of poles ready for the reception of the hay and turf, which will make it warm and weather-proof.

Well.—25 feet; contains but little water; but this may be remedied by deepening the well a couple of feet or so.

Hay.—Has about six loads drawn in, and more lying in the meadow.

Labour.—One of the boys now at home should be able to find work, and so contribute towards the support of the family.

Stock.—Two oxen, one cow. One cow purchased by himself.

No. 6.—DONALD MORRISON.

Family.—Wife and three daughters, 19, 9, and 2. Sons, 13 and 6. Annie, the eldest daughter, has been at work since the 21st of July last. Has been written to for money, but has, so far, made no remittance.

Breaking.—Has 3 acres breaking.

House.—Has the lower floor plastered inside with mud on rails. When the upstairs is done should be warm and comfortable.

Stables.—Substantial walls of turf are built, and the framework for the roof, formed of posts and rails, is ready for covering. A couple of days' work should complete this.

Stock.—Two oxen, one cow.

Well.—22 feet deep; contains one foot of water.

Hay.—Eight tons in stack.

Complaints.—Says that his children are very badly clothed, and are quite unable to face the cold weather as they are. Says that part of his stove furniture was stolen from him at the station, and that he cannot get on without the frying-pan and baking-pan, which are missing. Borradaile was instructed to supply these articles and charge them. Claims that the Government agreed to winter the crofters, and that it is therefore bound to see them through. Was told no promise of the kind was made. Is accused in the neighbourhood of having set fire to the prairie, and was fined after being tried.

No. 7.—NORMAN McAULAY.

Family.—Wife and two children, aged two and one years, boys. Alexander McAulay, a cousin, accompanied them. Is now working at Portage la Prairie. Has not remitted any of his wages. Wants the S.E. quarter section, 15 Tp. 21 Rge. 1 W. 2. Annie McKay, a cousin, is working at Gladstone. Has not sent them any money.

Breaking.—About 7 acres.

House.—Built on wrong place. Turf walls commenced in addition for purposes of warmth.

Stable.—Incomplete. Has the walls, which are of turf, all finished and ridge pole of roof in its place. Should be able to finish it off in a few days.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen and one cow, which appear to be very satisfactory.

Well.—Has had ill luck with well digging. Has commenced and abandoned two after getting down several feet, owing to encountering large boulders which prevented further progress. Has to get water from a neighbour at present.

Hay.—Has about 4 tons at the house, and will have to draw the balance, 6 tons, from the meadow on first opportunity.

Labour.—An industrious man. Went out to work on the railway of his own accord. Was there at time of visit. Saw his wife, but as she spoke no English, could get but little information. She and children appeared to be in good health.

No. 8.—NORMAN MCRAE.

Family.—Wife; daughters of 11, 8, and 1, and son of 6. Donald Molyor came out with him. Returned to him twice after setting out to find work. Is now employed upon a steamer.

Breaking.—Has about 6 acres broken; 3 and one-half acres in cultivation.

House.—Walls nearly finished. Neat interior.

Stable.—Has got the turf walls of the building completed, but no attempt made at the roof yet.

Stock.—Says that the oxen are not willing, but as they are strong and able, he is pleased enough with them. Complains about his cow. Has had much trouble with her. Is able, however, to raise calves. Asks that she be changed, and another given him in her place. Has altogether two cows and two calves.

Hay.—Has about 9 tons of hay up at the farm. Says that he has more at the meadow to draw up.

Well.—None. Gets water from a neighbour.

General.—Says he left a fishing boat with his friends which was worth 500 λ . Had debts which he left behind him to the amount of about 150 λ .

Children are very badly in need of clothes for the cold weather. Wife could spin and knit the wool if some were supplied her. This would possibly be the most economical method of getting clothes and socks for the little ones.

Says that he is pleased with the country.

Also, that he wishes he had paid 20 λ , and had his house ready built for him to go into instead of enduring the inconvenience he has. Considers some ploughing prepared beforehand would have been of great service.

No. 9.—JOHN McAULAY.

Family.—Wife and three children, daughters six and three, son 6/12. John McKenzie cousin, who accompanied them, left for the Portage on the 12th of May to obtain work. Is now engaged fishing upon lake Manitoba. No. 9 had a letter from him but no money. Thinks that he will send him some.

House.—Walls well sodded except the gables; otherwise ready for the winter.

Stable.—None yet, will not be ready until the end of June.

Stock.—Oxen all right. Cow giving fair supply of milk. Has two cows.

Well.—Unsatisfactory; 30 feet deep, and contains a little water, which is strongly alkaline. Will try boring with auger, which will probably enable him to secure a fair supply of water.

Hay.—Has drawn in six loads of hay from the meadow, and has as much more yet lying out there.

Breaking.—Five or 6 acres.

No. 10.—DONALD McDONALD. (See page 7.)

Wife, Ronald, brother, and Marion (adopted).

Passage money	154.48
Subsistence	11.08
	165.56
Yoke of oxen	113.00
Small tools	1.20
Provisions	11.73
Cash	20.00
Incidentals	6.35
	152.28
	152.28
	\$317.79

Gone to Moosomin.

No. 11.—CHARLES DOCHERTY.

Family.—Sons, 18, 14, and 11; daughters, 19 and 9 years. Alexine (19) was at work at Birtle with Mr. Fraser; got an attack of measles, and returned home; is still ill and unfit for work; symptoms are severe pain in the chest and vomiting. Her appearance certainly bore out the father's contention that the girl could not leave home. Son (18) wants S.E. quarter of same section as homestead. Is unable to go to work; very sickly.

Breaking.—10 acres back-set.

House.—Partly turfed walls. Is now erecting addition of pole and frame to act as protection from weather and to afford additional accommodation. This house will, doubtless, prove warm, as it is sunk 3 feet in the ground.

Stable.—Built of turfs and poles. Finished and ready for occupation.

Stock.—Oxen, cow, and calf.

Well.—Has dug two wells; (1) 18 feet, no water; (2) 26 feet, still digging; auger shows trace of a little water.

Hay.—Hay, in stack on farm, about 15 tons.

Labour.—Agreed to come to Saltecoats the following day to set to work on the railroad. Complains of his cow. Became useless three days after he got her. Acknowledges that he made the selection himself.

No. 12.—ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

Family.—Wife; sons, 14, 12, 4, and 2; daughters, 10 and 8.

Breaking.—10 acres broken, part of it back-set.

House.—Says he wished he had built a turf house at the commencement, instead of having the present kind erected. Is now engaged in erecting a turf addition to afford additional accommodation and protection from the weather. Has plastered downstairs the interior of the house with clay and pieces of poplar between the studds.

Stable.—Well finished; turf and poles; neatly done; divided into stalls for the stock.

Stock.—Two cows, both milking; one of which he purchased with his own money. Has also two pigs; yoke of oxen.

Well.—28 feet deep; contains very little water; lake close by.

Hay.—Has about 10 tons of hay in stack.

Labour.—Agreed to go to work on the following day on the railway.

Complaints.—Failure of potato crop; says he only got $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels from 17 bushels sown. Says he is satisfied with the farm, which is well adapted to stock-raising. Will do his best to keep up his credit.

General.—This man refused his first location, and is now upon land selected by himself. That which he rejected has been taken up by another settler. Brought 15*l.* out with him; says he has only 25 cents left. Has a supply of summer clothes, but will require some for himself and children for the winter.

No. 13.—MALCOLM MCLEOD.

Family.—Mother; sister at work at Strathclare with Peter McFadden. Cousin, John McLeod, at Portage la Prairie since the 12th of May.

Breaking.—Two acres only.

House.—Built by himself; inside partly plastered.

Stable.—Heavy turf walls nearly completed; frame of roof, composed of rails, erected ready for covering.

Stock.—He and No. 15 had each half yoke. Did not get on together. Have now each a yoke of oxen, but still share the waggon. Has two cows and two calves.

Well.—12 feet deep; contains 2 feet of good water.

Hay.—About 8 tons of hay in stack on farm.

Labour.—This man ought to go to work; word was left for him to that effect, but he failed to arrive on the day appointed.

General.—Was absent from home on the occasion of our visit, and, as his mother speaks no English, we were unable to gain much information.

No. 14.—DONALD GRAHAM.

Family.—Wife and five children; sons, 8 and 6; daughters, 10, 3, and 3 months. Has no adult help.

Breaking.—Has 14 acres broken.

House.—Not fixed for winter; will require to devote his time to this without delay.

Stable.—Turf walls, partly completed.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen; three cows. Has some fowls.

Well.—Good, contains 3 feet of water; depth 18 feet.

Hay.—8 tons.

Labour.—Is now engaged at working on the railway with his oxen.

General.—Being absent from home, and his wife not speaking English, we were unable to get much information.

No. 15.—ANGUS SMITH.

Family.—Newly married wife. Brother Roderick, at Regina. Has not had any money from him. Wants the S.W. quarter.

Breaking.—2 acres.

House.—Built by himself; partly finished inside.

Stable.—Finished. Turf walls, and pole and turf roof; faces north. Wants lumber to make a door for it.

Stock.—Oxen doing well. Has two cows and two calves; has plenty of milk.

Well.—12 feet deep, with 3 feet of water.

Hay.—6 tons; well fire guarded.

Labour.—Was offered \$3 50c. a week and board on railway work. Did not think it enough; preferred to stay at home. Now agrees to go to work on Thursday.

Complaints.—None.

General.—This man has a gun supplied him at a cost of \$12. The country affords many opportunities in the way of game.

No. 16.—ALEXANDER MCLEAN.

Family.—Wife and four sons, 18, 16, 14, and 10. Alexander, eldest son, worked at West Selkirk two months at \$15 a month. Brought back \$20; says no more work obtainable. Agrees to go to railway work on Thursday. Murdo, the second boy, works at Basswood.

Breaking.—Four acres.

House.—Very neatly finished inside with split rails and plaster; nearly completed.

Stable.—Turf roof partly finished. Has dug a passage into the stable for additional warmth, so as to avoid direct communication with the air.

Stock.—Oxen all right. Cow doing well; gives little milk. Has a good calf. Has a fine little pig, bought by Alexander out of his wages.

Wells.—Has two wells, one 30 feet deep, with 2 feet of water.

Hay.—10 tons.

Labour.—Is too old to go to work. Suffers also from sore eyes.

General.—Wife engaged in spinning. Wool supplied on shares by some one in the neighbourhood.

No. 17.—JOHN MCLEAN.

Family.—Margaret, his wife. Said to have a son of 16. Angus, his brother, went to Winnipeg on the 27th July. Now working upon the dump; had no money from him yet. John, a cousin, went to Portage la Prairie on 12th May. Now at Regina. Had no money from him.

Breaking.—Four acres.

House.—Plastered downstairs on the inside; when done upstairs the house will be ready for winter. Has table and dresser; roof tar-papered.

Stable.—Large and good, as far as done; one slope of roof remaining unfinished at present. Walls turf, and frame of poplar poles.

Stock.—Oxen all right; cows give about 3 quarts a day; calf doing well.

Well.—18 feet; 3 feet of water.

Hay.—10 tons in stack.

Labour.—Will go to work on dump on Thursday.

No. 18.—DUNCAN MCLEOD.

Family.—Consists of wife and two sons, 14 and 20. Murdo, the eldest, is at work on the Regina and Long Lake Railway. John, the younger, is at home, helping the father, who is an old man.

Breaking.—Only 1 acre.

House.—Not ready for winter.

Stables.—Walls of turf ready for roof, for which poles have been cut and drawn ready for construction. Stable is well dug out of a bank and promises to be warm when completed.

Stock.—Two oxen and two cows.

Well.—Has joint well with 23.

Hay.—Six or seven tons. Left a note telling him to plough a fire guard round the place as he is running a great risk.

General.—Found the family in the house (12.20 p.m.) reading the Bible.

No. 19.—DONALD MCKAY. (*See page 7.*)

Family.—Son of 14; daughters of 16 and 11; wife. Norman, his brother, away at work. Says he gave Norman his only good pair of boots to take him away with. That not long ago he was burned out, losing everything he had. Effie, his daughter, is working at Portage la Prairie; not been heard from.

Breaking.—About 1 acre.

House.—Not yet ready for winter. Is packing the walls with peat moss for sake of warmth. Has constructed bedsteads.

Stable.—Very good; expended a great deal of labour upon it. Dug out of bank walls constructed of turf and roof of poles covered with peat moss, and turf over that.

Stock.—Complains that oxen are too young to be of much service; has a good cow.

Well.—35 feet deep, with good water.

Hay.—About nine tons.

Labour.—Has helped to dig three wells, entailing a good deal of work.

Tools supplied him not first rate; hammer head broken off. Mr. Borradaile requested to give him another.

General.—Will require winter clothing for himself and family. Mr. Borradaile to supply him with a pair of boots if he will consent to go to work and turn up at the grading.

No. 20.—KENNETH MURRAY.

Family.—Newly married wife. Alexander Morrison, partner, went to Portage la Prairie on the 12th May. Has received no money from him yet.

Breaking.—Has broken some three or four acres.

House.—Partly turfed.

Stable.—Constructed of turf and poles; very good.

Stock.—Oxen very good; cow.

Well.—None; gets water from Donald Morrison.

Hay.—Has 8 tons in stack.

Labour.—Told to go to Saltcoats for work on railway; declined.

No. 21.—FINDLAY MCLEAN, R.N.R.

Family.—Wife, and one child three months old. Donald McLeod, brother-in-law, at work. Mary McPhail, a cousin, at Portage la Prairie.

Breaking.—Only about four acres.

House.—Not ready for winter; lying around are rails ready for this work. Explains delay by saying that he has been waiting for Donald, who promised to come and help him. Interior of house appears to be tidy, and comparatively neat.

Stable.—Walls are finished and frame of roof completed ready for covering in.

Stock.—Two cows and two calves. Thinks one calf sickly. Says cows were milked and spoilt at Saltcoats, thereby injuring calf. Says oxen are nine years old, and no good for the plough, as they were always used hitherto for drawing logs for the saw mill. Claims that it takes two men to work them, one leading. (These oxen were tried and reported on by Buchanan, who said that they would do all right with a little care.)

Well.—32 feet deep; not much water.

Hay.—Eight or nine tons; says he lost a couple of tons by fire on the meadow.

Labour.—Cannot go away to work on account of wife.

Complaint.—Bad tools; says he has broken two hammers.

General.—Had \$1. when he left the old country, says he bought clothes with it.

No. 22.—ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Family.—Wife and two children, daughters of 2½ years and six months. Niel McLeod wants N.E quarter as homestead; if allowed to take it is willing to give a lien for overdraft; is working at Gladstone; has sent no money. Annie, working with Mrs. Morton at Gladstone, sent \$3.

Breaking.—Has 11 or 12 acres done.

House.—Built by himself. Not completed yet; getting on slowly. Great delay owing to his not taking lumber until August.

Stable.—Not commenced yet; says the turf is all burnt up.

Stock.—Did not get oxen till late; returned his original yoke; cow calved since he got her; had no calf at foot.

Well.—21 feet; 9 feet of good water.

Hay.—12 or 15 tons, well stacked.

Labour.—Work too backward to admit of his going away from home.

Complaint.—Prairie fire; great damage to soil. Also that he did not get calf with his cow.

No. 23.—DONALD MCLEOD (Son of No. 18).

Family.—Wife and two children. Is a sickly man; suffered from diphtheria. Has brother and sister in Winnipeg.

Breaking.—Two acres.

House.—Has commenced to fix it up for the winter; inside is pretty good.

Stable.—Pretty good as far as completed; walls up; composed of logs and turf.

Stock.—Oxen and cow.

Well.—42 feet deep, but only 6 inches of water; requires deepening.

Hay.—Six or seven tons. Requires a fire guard; left a note to this effect.

Labour.—Not able to go to work; health poor.

General.—Absent from home on occasion of visit; was not able to get much information consequently.

No. 24.—MALCOLM McDONALD.

Family.—Wife and two boys (two years and six months). Mary McPhail, sister-in-law, at Portage la Prairie; has written and promised to send money. John McRae has been earning wages at Portage la Prairie; has written to the family, but remitted no money.

Breaking.—Eight acres.

House.—Walls sodded outside, and a turf addition commenced and partly completed.

Stable.—Built of turf and poles; finished ready for winter.

Stock.—Oxen and two cows.

Well.—On N.W. quarter, 16 feet deep; four feet of water.

Hay.—About one ton at house, and 10 more lying in meadow.

Labour.—Promises to go to work on the railway.

General.—House built on wrong quarter section. John McRae to take the house and pay No. 24 for it, who will then put up house in his own quarter section.

No. 25.—DONALD MACDONALD (Stonemason by trade).

Family.—Wife and three children, boy of 3, girl of 4, and infant Murdoch, his brother, has been at the Portage since 12th May. Has been written to, but has sent no money.

Breaking.—10 acres.

House.—Well finished; good substantial addition erected, with an open fireplace of stone.

Stable.—Well finished. Worth \$20. Turf and pole.

Stock.—Two cows; only one milking, giving about a teacupful. Yoke of oxen.

Well.—25 feet deep, but only 4 inches of water. Requires deepening. Lake close by.

Hay.—About 10 tons up.

Labour.—Arranged to work on railway on the 9th.

General.—Wife said she liked the country well enough, and that the children were very well indeed. Says the whole family will require winter things. Brought out no money.

No. 26.—ANGUS MCKAY.

Family.—Wife and four children.

Breaking.—4 acres.

House.—Has done nothing towards fitting it for the winter, says his time has been fully taken up in well digging.

Stable.—Walls completed, and roof ready to be covered.

Stock.—Oxen and cow doing well.

Well.—Uses well dug jointly with No. 19.

Hay.—Has 10 tons. Complains of the time lost in putting this up.

No. 27.—MALCOLM McDONALD. (See page 7.)

\$184.97.

Gone to Killarney.

Was told might have oxen if he came up for them before 15th September. Did not come and has not yet turned up (November 15th).

No. 28.—ROBERT MCKAY.

Family.—Wife and four children (son, 8; and daughters, 6, 4, 2). Arranged for them all to live with a neighbour whilst he went off to earn some wages on the railway. Brought out a female lunatic for whose passage he is charged 8*l*. This sum appears to have been handed him on leaving so that he might not lose anything. Says he spent it and much of his own money on a sick child. Sister-in-law is out earning wages.

Breaking.—12 acres. Back-setting commenced.

House.—Not fixed for the winter; will be completed upon his return from the railway.

Stable.—Turf walls completed, ready for the roof. A few days' work will render this weatherproof.

Stock.—Two cows and two calves; also has a few chickens. Yoke of oxen

Well.—13 feet deep, and 3 feet of water.

Hay.—About 15 tons.

No. 29.—ALEXANDER MURRAY.

Family.—Wife and two sons, 18 and 14. Murdo, eldest, now working at the Rockies; is suffering from sore eyes and will return. Roderick, working at Basswood; has made no remittance. Donald Murray joined him from Killarney.

Breaking.—10 acres.

House.—Well turfed; in capital condition for the winter. Has good supply of firewood drawn up.

Stable.—Turf and pole; best stable in the Colony. Wants lumber for door.

Oxen.—Cost \$140; is satisfied with them. Cow and calf in good condition.

Well.—19 feet; 6 feet of water. Covered over with poles and clay with neat trap door.

Hay.—About 8 tons.

Labour.—Donald will go to work at the railway crossing of Whitesand Creek.

General.—Will want clothes for the winter. Says that his wife finds the place lonely and misses the Gospel.

No. 30.—ALEXANDER MORRISON.

Family.—Wife and three small daughters, aged 7, 3, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Breaking.—9 or 10 acres.

House.—Walls protected with rails laid horizontally and mudded; half finished; neat interior.

Stable.—Logs with heavy turfing outside; now in course of construction. Is being erected jointly with No. 44.

Stock.—Complains very much of his oxen. One of them is lame and useless; cannot stand hard work, though lameness passes off with rest. (Chose this beast himself.)

Cow.—Gives about $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Calf all right.

Well.—About 45 feet deep; water brackish.

Hay.—9 to 10 tons. Has more stacked in meadow. Complains of the heavy labour involved in putting it up.

General.—This man is now upon his second allotment; his first, which he rejected, was since taken by one Pollock. Will require winter clothing for family.

No. 31.—DONALD MORRISON.

Family.—Wife and six children, all under 15. Sons, 13 and 8; daughters, 15, 10, 4, and $1\frac{1}{2}$. Eldest daughter went to Portage la Prairie on the 25th July. Has not sent any of her wages.

Breaking.—Two acres.

House.—Not fixed for the winter.

Stable.—Big stable of turf and poles. Not completed.

Stock.—Wants his oxen changed. Has two cows giving milk. Has two pigs; worked a day for each.

Well.—25 feet deep, contains seven feet of water.

Hay.—Has about six tons.

Labour.—Cannot leave family to go to railway work. Complains that he lost a great deal of time about one of his oxen. Nevertheless he likes the beast, which is a good worker.

General.—Has an additional cow, which was earned by one of his daughters as wages.

No. 32.—JOHN MCKAY.

Settled on Hudson Bay quarter by mistake. His improvements are on the S.E. quarter, which his son, Malcolm, will take up, consisting of 80 acres.

Family.—Wife, and son of 22, and daughters of 27, 18, and two 12. Malcolm at work. Rachel, daughter, at Portage la Prairie, working with Mrs. Dancer. Mary, sister, is at home.

Breaking.—Five acres.

House.—Roof sodded over. Walls plastered inside downstairs. Two spinning wheels.

Stable.—Built of turf and poles. Finished.

Stock.—Was given a yoke of oxen. Has small pig. Two cows with calves. One of the cows was purchased by himself.

Well.—18 feet deep; little water.

Hay.—About eight tons.

Nos. 33 and 34.

No. 34.—JOHN MCKAY, senior.

No. 33.—JOHN MCKAY, junior.

Family.—Consists of wife and eight children; sons, 14, 10, and infant; daughters, 16, 10, 8, 4. Kenneth, his brother, is at Portage la Prairie. Had a letter from him, but no money. Brother's family is in the old country, looked after by friends. Donald Murray went to Portage la Prairie on the 12th of May. Is now at Rat Portage employed on a saw mill. Has received no money from him. Catherine, daughter, 16 years, at home.

Breaking.—Father has six acres; son has none.

House.—Walls are partly turfied; a few days' work will make it warm and habitable during the winter.

Stable.—Excellent. Built of turf and roofed with hay. Should be very warm.

Wants another cow.

Hay.—About seven loads on the spoke says he has another five left in meadow.

Well.—None; water is obtained from No. 3.

Labour.—Son agrees to go to work on railway at Whitesand Creek on Friday.

General.—The whole family will want clothes. Had no money when they came out. No. 33 has one cow; No. 34 has one cow and two oxen.

No. 35.—PETER MORRISON.

Family.—Wife, and sons of 11, 9, 7, and 5; daughter of 3.

Breaking.—Only one acre. Says that haying has fully occupied all his time since the 15th of July.

House.—Partly finished inside. Has a good supply of firewood.

Stable.—Very good indeed; built of thick turf.

Stock.—Cow is giving milk. Has yoke of oxen.

Well.—None. Will commence at it.

Hay.—Has about 11 tons.

Labour.—Says that he cannot leave his family for railway work.

No. 36.—DONALD MACDONALD.

Family.—Mother, over 40 years. Brothers, 20 and 17; sisters 15 and 13. Brother, John, aged 17, went to Winnipeg on the 7th July. Has been employed with a farmer. Is now engaged with another farmer. Alexander, brother, 20 years, went to Portage la Prairie on the 29th of May. No letter from him. Christine, sister, was working out, but not receiving any wages left and went to another place. Annie is at home helping the mother.

Breaking.—Five acres.

House.—Nearly finished inside. Roof partly turfed. Mother has spinning wheel. Fair supply of firewood drawn up to the house.

Stables.—Very good; turf and pole. Roof covered over with hay. Requires lumber to make a door.

Well.—Dug down 15 feet; scanty supply of water.

Hay.—Has 10 tons, or thereabouts.

Labour.—Said he was very anxious for work.

Complaint.—That his work was much hampered through his having only half share of wagon. The sole control would have greatly facilitated his operations.

Stock.—Yoke of oxen, cow, and calf; all satisfactory.

General.—Asks that the family be supplied with clothing for the winter. Did not bring much with him for want of money.

No. 37.—RODERICK MCKAY (Son of No 5).

Family.—Wife and three children; son, aged 1 year; daughters, 3 and 5. Brother Angus went to Portage la Prairie 29th May. Aunt, aged 58 years. McKay has received money from none.

Breaking.—Five acres.

House.—Plastered outside on rails. Nearly ready for winter. Spinning wheel in the house.

Stable.—Very good. Dug out of the bank. Pole roof. Turf walls, about five feet thick at base.

Stock.—Cow, not in calf, and has never had calf. Gets milk from his father's cow. Asks that an exchange be made. Oxen are old, but good workers.

Well.—22 feet deep, but no water. Thinks he can get water by using auger.

Hay.—Has seven loads cut with his father; about one-third drawn in. His hay is stacked dangerously near the house. Mr. Borradale was instructed to get him to move it a little further away. A spark from the stove-pipe would cause the destruction of hay and house.

General.—Says he had a one-third share in boat. Brought a little money with him; has now only 20 cents left. Has enough stockings for the winter, but no clothes. Has a roll of excellent tweed, woven by Ewen McKay, which he has been endeavouring to sell at 1 dollar a yard; was offered 75 cents, but refused.

No. 38.—MURDO McSWEEN.

Family.—Wife, and partner, Donald Campbell. Has had a letter from him, saying that he will be up this fall. Is working at Macdonald Station. Murdo says he does not expect to be repaid by his partner.

House.—Plastered outside on rails laid horizontally. Declares his lumber was 140 feet short, \$3. It seems that after delivery of the quantity necessary for the house, Murdo took it to the lake and hauled it about the country.

Stable.—Half built; rails and turf.

Well.—42 feet deep; contains six feet of good water.

Breaking.—Six or seven acres.

Hay.—Has eight tons lying in the meadow and two tons in stack.

Clothes.—None for the winter; has plenty of light summer things.

No. 39.—EWAN MCKAY (weaver by trade).

Family.—Wife, and three sons, aged 12, 11, and 5; and three daughters, aged 15, 10, and 2. One of his girls had work at hotel, but returned home after a while.

Breaking.—Five acres.

House.—Turf roof over boards and tar paper; plastered inside up and down stairs. Has spinning wheel and loom, and would like to follow his trade.

Stable.—Built of logs, with turf walls and sod and hay roof.

Stock.—Cow and calf, and oxen. Satisfied with them.

Well.—38 feet; 3½ feet of water.

Hay.—Has about eight tons.

Labour.—Was told to come to work on Wednesday.

No. 40.—NIEL MCSWEEN.

Family.—Brother and his wife. Brother Tulloch working at Medicine Hat. Wife staying at Niel's House. Annie, sister, at home. Marion working at Birtle with Mrs. Herchmer; writes, but sends no money. Catherine McCuish, friend, left them at Winnipeg; is at service. No letter from her.

Breaking.—Four or five acres.

House.—Turfed roof over boards and tar paper; partly plastered inside. Sister has spinning wheel. Not plastered upstairs yet.

Stable.—Completed; built of turf, with pole and hay roof; warm.

Stock.—Has yoke of oxen. Is well satisfied with cow. Has chickens.

Water.—40 feet deep; contains 10 feet of water.

Hay.—Has about six tons in meadow and as much in stack.

Labour.—Agreed to come to work on Friday as spare man.

No. 41.—MURDO McDONALD.

Family.—Wife, and three children, sons, aged 6, 4, and 2. Donald, a cousin, working at Arden; has written, but sent no money. Katherine McLeod, a cousin, went to Winnipeg; no word; thinks she is now at Killarney.

Breaking.—About six acres.

House.—Ready for winter; well sodded outside.

Stable.—None.

Stock.—Says oxen are only "middling." Cow all right, not much milk. Good calf.

Well.—None; gets water from No. 46.

Hay.—Nine tons.

General.—Will want clothes for the children for winter.

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CROFTER COLONISATION.

SECOND REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

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HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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SECOND REPORT
OF THE
COLONISATION BOARD.]

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of Colonisation in the Dominion of Canada, of Crofters and Cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, desire humbly to submit to your Majesty the following Report:—

Reports have recently been received from the agent of the Board in Canada, as to the condition of the Crofter settlements at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories. The former was established in the summer of 1888, and the latter in the spring of 1889.

Statements are appended summarising the position of the families at the end of September, giving the number of acres under cultivation in wheat, oats, and potatoes, the number of tons of hay cut in 1890, and the area that has been prepared for next year. The returns also enumerate the live stock and implements in their possession, and the fencing that has been erected.

Killarney Settlement.

The following table refers to the Killarney settlement:—

	Acres.	Estimated Average Yield (Bushels).	Estimated Total Crop (Bushels).
Wheat - - -	1,346 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,302
Oats - - -	74	39	2,886
Potatoes - - -	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	2,160

Of the foregoing the heads of the families had 1,121 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres under wheat, 64 under oats, and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ under potatoes. The young men in the settlement who have taken up the 160 acres of land, to which such persons of 18 years and upwards are entitled under the Canadian land regulations, are also making considerable progress; they had 225 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres under wheat, and 10 acres under oats. In addition 518 tons of hay were secured by the settlers for winter feed for their stock, and for sale. With regard to the live stock, in addition to that supplied on their arrival in the country, and its natural increase, certain of the families have acquired 24 oxen, 25 cows, and 1 horse, of which 20 oxen and 6 cows must be credited to the younger members. 2,289 acres have been prepared for 1891, an average of over 76 acres per family.

It is generally considered that this settlement is in a satisfactory condition, and that its success is assured. The settlers appear to have overcome the difficulties and trials more or less associated with settlement in a new country, and with entire change of surroundings and of work. We have no hesitation in saying that they will, before long, be equal to any settlers in the country. Most of the men who have been able to leave their farms, as well as the younger members of the families, have obtained employment at good wages; and this, in conjunction with the produce of their farms, has enabled them to attain the position they now occupy.

Appendix A. contains extracts from the general report of Mr. G. B. Borradale, the agent of the Board, relating to this settlement.

Saltcoats Settlement.

The statement relating to the Saltcoats settlement shows that 18 families have left their farms, a matter which will be again referred to.

The 31 remaining families (exclusive of two who are settled at Wapella and Killarney) have under cultivation this year 240 acres, with the result shown in the following table:

	Acrea.	Estimated Average Yield (Bushels).	Estimated Total Crop (Bushels).
Wheat	105½	22	2,321
Oats	120	43	5,160
Potatoes	14½	—	2,375

They have secured 568 tons of hay—a larger quantity than that obtained by the Killarney crofters. A further 182 acres have been prepared for cultivation, so that they will have ready for crop, in the spring of next year, 422 acres. Certain of the crofters have acquired seven cows in addition to the stock originally supplied to them, and its natural increase.

The Saltcoats district is being developed with considerable rapidity. Creameries have been established in the neighbourhood, which provide a market for all the milk that can be obtained. The promoters of this industry hope in a short time to afford facilities to the crofters for taking advantage of this source of revenue.

Appendix B. contains extracts from the general report of the agent upon the settlement.

The 31 families who have remained upon their homesteads are, with one or two exceptions, doing fairly well. Many of them have been able to obtain work at good wages, and some were still away when the reports were despatched. If the Saltcoats settlers pay as much attention to their own interests and to their work as those at Killarney have done, they will, in all probability, make equally good progress.

Mr. Borradale refers in his report to the 18 families who have left the settlement. It is not easy to explain why they have gone away; it is evident that they have been doing well in the country, as they could not otherwise have obtained the money to convey their families to the places where they are now residing. They gave various reasons for leaving their homesteads, the principal one being that they were doing better at work, as day labourers, than they could upon their land. It is said that they are earning about 7s. a day, and are likely to be employed during the winter. The fact has been overlooked by them that they could have carried on the work of their farms in conjunction with such outside employment as they might be able to procure; this would have been greatly to their advantage, considering the limited capital with which they started. They were advised to sow the small area of land prepared in 1889, in the following year, with the seed advanced to them by the Canadian Government, and to break more of the prairie for cultivation in 1891. Many of the adults would then have been free to take any employment that offered, in the latter part of June, July, and part of August, returning in time to gather their hay and other crops, and to prepare the land for this year, after which there would have been nothing to prevent their endeavouring to obtain work until the spring. The continuance, for two or three years of this plan, which is followed by most of the successful settlers, starting with a small capital, would have ensured rapid progress, and in a few years a more independent position.

The Saltcoats settlement is in two divisions, a few miles distant from each other, one being called "Lothian" colony and the other "King" colony. Land was selected for the entire settlement in one district, i.e., that in which the former colony is situated. Thirty-three of the families accepted the lands selected for them, or other adjoining homesteads, and are making satisfactory progress, with the exception of five families who have gone away. The 14 families in King colony (which is about 12 miles distant from Lothian colony) would not take the land set apart for them near their

neighbours, but chose locations for themselves, the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company assisting them in every way, giving up, in some cases, lands belonging to the Company when the crofters preferred them to the free grant land available. Thirteen of these families have now abandoned their holdings, and this result is attributed largely to their not having followed the advice of the officers concerned in the administration of the scheme. Considerable difficulty was experienced, with a few exceptions, in getting the 49 families located, notwithstanding that every consideration was shown to their wishes, as to partners and neighbours. This will be better understood when it is stated that only 12 families retained their original locations, that 24 made fresh selections, and that 12 settled on locations that had been given up by other crofters.

Since our last report, we have had under consideration the desirability of forming an honorary sub-committee of the Board in Winnipeg, through which the instructions to, and the reports from, the agent of the Board could pass, and which would be able to give us the benefit of its advice upon any matters that might arise connected with the settlements. As the result, the following gentlemen were invited to become members of the sub-committee, and we are gratified to be able to state that they all expressed their willingness to give us the benefit of their assistance: Mr. H. H. Smith, Dominion Lands Commissioner; Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., Land Commissioner of the Canada North-West Land Company; Mr. L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Mr. A. F. Eden, Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company; and Mr. Lawson, Land Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company. All these gentlemen are well known in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have a thorough knowledge of immigration and colonisation, and are interested in the success of the experiments which are now under trial. Their co-operation and experience will be of much service to the Board, not only in connexion with the existing settlements, but in the event of any further colonisation taking place.

Immediately we were advised of the families having left the settlement, in September last, the committee was requested to look into the matter, and to report as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the Board. An endeavour was at once made to induce the families to return. They were informed how successful the crops of the settlers, who had remained had been, and how short-sighted was the course they were adopting; and that, having abandoned their first homesteads, they would not be eligible to take up free grant land at any future time. As these efforts were not successful, it only remained for the Board to obtain possession of the land, stock, and chattels, and to realise them at the most favourable opportunity. This is being done. It is expected that the security will very nearly, if not quite, realise the money advanced upon it.

The houses, stock, and implements of the families who have gone away, will be given, as far as possible, to the younger members of the families who are remaining, and they will give security for their value on the lands they are taking up. Some of the implements, tools, &c. belonging to the crofters appear to have been badly used, and are in many cases damaged. The same remark applies to the oxen and cows, which have in a few instances depreciated in value from the indifferent attention paid to them.

In the autumn of the present year the Canadian Government invited farmers from different parts of the United Kingdom to visit Canada and report on the agricultural resources of the country. Among these gentlemen were Mr. John Speir, of Newton Farm, near Glasgow, and Mr. George Brown, of Caithness. They have favoured the Board with their views on the Crofter settlements, and extracts from their letters will be found in Appendix C.

We are gratified to notice the following paragraph in Mr. Brown's letter:—"The foregoing will serve to indicate the present position and prospects of the Crofters settled at Saltcoats. These were all taken out under the Government emigration scheme. I have no hesitation in saying that those who have taken up their homesteads are infinitely better placed, more comfortable, with better prospects for the future than ever could be their lot if they had remained at home."

The 61 families now under the care of the Board at Killarney and Saltcoats will, with few exceptions, make good settlers, and their progress in the future is likely to be more rapid than hitherto. They are now beginning to realise the advantages of the position in which they are placed, are becoming imbued with the spirit of the country, and are profiting by the example of the other settlers around them.

Upon the whole, therefore, it may be stated that the settlers are in a satisfactory condition. The scheme so far has been in the nature of an experiment, and the experience acquired has been most valuable, as showing in what respect its details require to be amended. There is every reason to believe, as the result, that colonisation on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted is practicable, and that it can be carried out in a satisfactory manner, to the advantage of the settlers, and with the certainty of their attaining a position in a few years which will enable them to return the money advanced to them.

All which we humbly submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

LOTHIAN.

CHARLES TUPPER.

JOHN MUIR.

JAMES KING.

THOMAS SKINNER.

COLMER,
Interim Secretary,
February 7, 1891.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the AGENT of the BOARD on the KILLARNEY SETTLEMENT.

“*Crops*.—Are very good, wheat short in straw; heads are large and well filled. Oats a good average crop. Potatoes a good crop.

“*Hay*.—Is always scarce in this part of Manitoba as compared with other localities. The Crofters will have ample for their stock with the wheat and oat straw they have.

“*Harvesting*.—Has to a certain extent been retarded by the frequent rain showers, which have done some damage to grain and hay not stacked.

“*Stock*.—All stock is looking well, and generally comprises, in each family, oxen, cows, steers, heifers, pigs, sheep, and chickens.

“*Stables*.—Of logs or turf are to be seen built, or in the course of erection; most of the log stables are well put up.

“*Grandries*.—Some are complete, others are being built of logs with board flooring.

“*Houses*.—In many cases have been improved by the addition of log or lumber porches.

“*Schools*.—I had the pleasure of meeting two school teachers, and was gratified to note the progress made by the Crofter children.

“*Churches*.—Services are held in the school house. Mr. K. A. Gollan, Presbyterian missionary, preaches in Gaelic every Sunday and Wednesday.

“*Farm Implements*.—Many of the Crofters have purchased expensive machinery, such as seeders, mowers, rakes, harrows, ploughs, and binders. I remonstrated with them strongly for incurring such weighty obligations, and pointed out that a binder should cut at least four Crofters' grain, and that a mower, rake seeder, and harrow, should serve the same number of crofter families.

“The advantage of locating Crofters amongst practical farmers has fully demonstrated itself in the case of these Crofters. Their work in ploughing the area they have under cultivation shows that the example set them by earlier settlers has not been in vain. Their present sound financial position also indicates that the Crofters have taken advantage of the work offered them by their more advanced neighbours. While in Killarney I heard of farmers who offered \$30 to \$40 a month and board for a good farm hand. It is generally understood that young Crofters are good workers and they are therefore in great demand.”

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the AGENT of the BOARD on the SALTCOATS SETTLEMENT.

“*Crops*.—I cannot speak too highly of the wheat and oat crops. I measured some wheat which stood 5 feet 8 inches high, oats 5 feet 6 inches. Heads very large and full. Potatoes, where properly attended to, are very good. On only two farms have gophers done any damage. (No. 36 and 32.)

“Owing to Crofters not having their crops fenced cattle have done some damage. In many instances seed was sown too thick, and again when ripe allowed to stand too long. This was owing in some cases to heads of families being away working, and to others waiting for the binder they had engaged to cut the grain.

“Those crops cut with the sickle are very good. Potato crops would have yielded more if hoed up oftener; in many cases they were sown too thickly. I took particular pains to show crofters how they should plant their potatoes and sow their grain, but it is very difficult to get them to relinquish their mode of farming.

“*Improvements*.—The small amount of acreage under cultivation, and breaking ready for 1891, is accounted for by heads of families and young men going away to work. Those who did not leave their farms have made more improvements on them. They have earned money by breaking land for new settlers and by the sale of wood. Crofters were also anxious to see a crop harvested before breaking more land; their impressions of last year were not encouraging to them, and I had great difficulty to get the amount we have ready for 1891. This year's crop has made hopeful North-West farmers of them all.

“*Hay*.—No scarcity, every Crofter has a supply in addition to his supply of straw.

“*Harvesting*.—Some damage has been done by rain to grain crops and hay not stacked in time.

“*Stock*.—Is in good condition.

“*Stables*.—In many instances Crofters have enlarged last year's stables, or built new ones of sod and poles.

“*Houses*.—I have not made any remarks about houses (other than additions to those furnished), as the Board has this information already. All houses will be warm and comfortable for the winter.

“*Schools*.—School is open in the ‘Eden’ district, and is held in No. 80, Torlach McSween's house, until school house is built, which will be as soon as snow falls, when logs can be drawn to school site.

I have in my possession \$200.00, sent me by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, towards building the school houses in 'Tupper' and 'Eden' districts. Mr. McLeay, from Stornoway, Scotland, is the teacher. He was sent to me by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg. The Presbytery of Manitoba pay that portion of his salary (25 per cent.) not paid by the local government. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for Canada, gave me permission when last in Winnipeg, to purchase what school books I required. This I have done. I am told it is the intention of the presbytery to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, that the Crofter missionary should teach the 'Tupper' school. Under the present arrangements the Crofters do not pay school taxes.

"Church.—Is held every two weeks in the colony of 'Lothian' by Mr. McMillan, presbyterian missionary, who preaches in Gaelic.

"*Implements.*—Harrows, mowers, and rakes, have been bought by several Crofters in partnership. I have endeavoured to persuade them from purchasing, but to no effect.

"*Crofters leaving Colony.*—When asked why they were leaving, some would answer, 'Can make a better living than by farming.' Others, 'We cannot starve, you will not give us provisions, so we must leave and earn money.' I pointed out to them that it was not necessary to leave the farm for good, they could go away leaving their families, returning in the fall in time for harvest, but my argument was lost; I would respectfully suggest, if it is the intention of the Board to send out more Crofters, and they are to be fitted out in the same way, and arrive under similar circumstances the Crofters of 1889 did, the advisability of increasing the grant to \$900.00, for in my humble opinion it is a mistake to allow Crofters to leave their farms the first 18 months, for it is in that time a home is made, which if you wanted them to leave they would not.

"In conclusion I beg to state that it would be hard to find a more contented class of farmers than the crofters of 'Lothian' colony, all are well satisfied with the country, climate, and future prospects."

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACT from a letter from Mr. JOHN SPEIR, of NEWTON FARM, near GLASGOW, dated December 8th, 1890.

KILLARNEY CROFTERS, settled in 1888:

"Dougal and Donald McKenzie, from Harris, have each 160 acres, and between them they had eight acres of wheat, which yielded 11 bushels to the acre in 1889, while this year they had 40 acres, from which they expected to thresh 30 to 33 bushels per acre, and it looked like doing so.

"Roderick McKay, who has his father with him, had about the same in crop. Mackay had 11 head of cattle, 2 pigs, and 20 hens. Both the McKenzies and the McKays said that they were pleased they had come out, and that they would have no hesitation in inviting their friends to do so if they got the chance. They and several others complained that 160 acres was too little, and that the Home Government should intercede with the Canadian Government in order that they might get another 160 acres.

"Donald Stewart, who had been with Lord Dunmore at Port Augustus, had one son working with him, and had taken up land in 1888 or 1889. He had 10 acres in crop in 1888 and 53 acres this year, and had 28 acres more broken for next year. He had 8 cows and 12 young cattle, 1 team of oxen, 1 horse, 10 young pigs, and 60 hens. The extra milk Mrs. Stewart made into butter. Mrs. Stewart had taken very badly to the place the first year, but now likes it very much, and both were in high spirits.

"Donald McDonald and other four brothers live with their father and mother. The old man was not at home and Donald was not very communicative. One brother had died of consumption and one was working on the railway. They had 12 head of cattle, but I could not learn what area in crop.

"Other two McDonalds near appeared hard working fellows. They had recently finished the building of a dairy, and were hard at work on a granary, and had made good work of both. Their crops were in the stack and looked well, and they were in high spirits over the prospects of their farm. They had also a few turnips.

Saltcoats Crofters, settled in 1889.

"Donald McIver came out with the Moosomin Crofters, got married last year and settled here. He has 10 acres in crop this year and 20 more ready for next year. He has 40 head of cattle, half of which are cows. The whole season's make of butter he has stored in his cellar. He said if he was home he would preach to all to come out.

"Donald Grahame had been 10 years with Hudson Bay Company, then 14 years at home, and latterly came out in 1889. Owing to the drought, the crop of 1889 had turned out very poor, and Grahame had been writing home to his friends very bad accounts of the country. He, however, was now quite satisfied that the land was all right, but both he and McIver complained of the people in Saltcoats taking undue advantage of them when they tried to sell their firewood. On inquiry later on in other quarters, I found Grahame was rather untruthful, that his loads of wood were never a

cord, and that he would always persist in having the price of a cord, but would only sell by the load. He complained of want of outside work, but my driver told me the railway company had sent him round to say that work could be got on the railway, but that only one turned out. He also complained of the Government supplies being stopped too soon, and of the cost of the groceries bought in Saltcoats. On investigation later on I found there was almost no foundation for these complaints.

"Alexander Young and Alexander Mitchell live quite close together. Both said they now felt satisfied with their farms, but that the summer previous very little would have made them leave. Young said he would now have no hesitation in advising his friends to come out.

"Robert McKay, from Stornoway, had 11 acres in crop this year, and 20 acres more ready for next year, and at my visit he expected to be able to prepare other 20 acres. He had been working on the railway during the summer, instead of on his farm. He had taken a pre-emption of the next 160 acres, and had some complaints regarding what he had been charged, also that he had been charged \$30 or \$40 for goods he says he never received, and which he refuses to pay. Several others had the same complaints to make, but on inquiry regarding this matter at Mr. Burgess, of Ottawa, I found that he was likely to be wrong, and that the point in dispute could be definitely proved at any time. He complains of the houses, the half share in the waggon, and that he had signed the account note saying that all the accounts were correct, because he knew if he did not do so he would get no seed.

"Norman McAuly, from Stornoway, had 10 acres in crop this year, but only four acres broken in extra for next year. He had been working all summer for a large English farmer near. He, like all the others, said he would not go back on any account, and that wild horses could not draw him back. He complained of paying the passage out of a boy and young woman in order to get the Government assistance, and that the former left him soon after and that the latter got married, and although he had applied to both he could get no money from either.

"Kenneth McIver said he was not at all pleased with the country in 1889, but that he was well pleased with it now, and thinks all his people should come out, and says he has written them to that effect. He had been working during the past winter at the lumber trade on Lake Winnipeg, and that he had written a brother of his near Winnipeg to come to Saltcoats. He had eight of a family still living, but one girl was in the hospital at Winnipeg. He said the Government had done well to them, but, like the others, had a string of minor and ill-substantial complaints. He has 12 head of cattle.

"Malcolm McDonald was working on the railway when I called. His wife showed us the crop of grain and potatoes, both of which looked well. She could speak very little English, but said she liked the country well, felt no inconvenience during winter, and that she would not like to go back to Scotland.

"Donald McDonald with several of the others mentioned that he liked the country because he now got his sleep regular, whereas when he was at the fishing he did not. He did not consider the winters any more severe than those of Stornoway, and was in good spirits over his prospects, and said he would like very much to get his brother, mother, and two sisters to come out, as there were much better prospects for them in Manitoba than the Highlands. He had one team of oxen, two cows, one heifer, one calf, but no hens.

"Charles Docherty has 12 acres under crop this year and expects to have 20 acres next year. His grain was all in stack and looked good, as were also his potatoes. He has 12 head of cattle, fully half of which are young ones. When asked if he would like to go back he said he would require to be drugged by ropes before he would go.

"Alexander McDonald was from home, but on inquiry of a son as to the crops, he showed us his grain and potatoes, both of which looked well. The boy said he liked the country well enough and was not afraid of the frost.

"All the others much similar."

**EXTRACT from a LETTER on the CROFTER SETTLEMENTS in CANADA, by GEO. BROWN,
British Farmers' Delegate for the North of Scotland.**

Saltcoats.

"In accordance with the request of Mr. Thos. Gahame, I send you the following notes of interviews held at different places and at various times with Crofters settled in Canada:—

"1. D. Grahame, an old Hudson Bay man, came out to this country for the second time a year and a half ago, as one of the Government Emigration Crofters, says:—'I have to complain of great hardship the first year, because the crops did not grow, owing to the want of rain, and I could not get work at all. I wrote home to my friends that no one should leave the old country and come here. When the harvest this year was over, which is a very good one, I am better pleased with the place and would not return home on any condition. I have to complain of the charges the people of this country made for their goods. I have also to complain that the rations were stopped too soon.'

"Note.—On cross-examination, find this man had been offered work on the railway and refused it, preferring to occupy his spare time drawing firewood to Saltcoats.

"2. Robert McKay, Stornoway, Government emigration Crofter, says:—'I have 11 acres under crop this year and will have other 20 acres broken for 1891. I worked on the railway during

winter, and got 5s. per day. I think my land not fit for cattle, as the water is very scarce. I did not like the country last year as we had no crop owing to the drought, but this year I think a great deal better of it.'

I am quite satisfied with everything done by the people and Government at home. When we got to Halifax we began to get trouble. I think I was charged 30 dollars too much for the things bought, and I am not pleased with only having the half of a waggon, as my neighbour and me often want it the same day. I would rather have a cow less and get a whole waggon. I would have no hesitation in telling my friends in the old country to come here and would not leave here for anything.'

" 3. Charles Docherty, North-West Government emigration Crofter, says:—"I have 12 acres under crop this year, and planted 10 bushels of potatoes. I have had a good crop of wheat and 160 bushels potatoes, besides what my family ate from June to September. I have 12 head of cattle, including my work oxen. I expect to have 20 acres under crop next year. I had no money. I would not leave this country unless I am dragged from it by ropes. I was not pleased last year."

" Now Charles Docherty and Alex. McDonald's sons in a potato patch, who, upon inquiry, said they were much better pleased with the prospects before them in this country than at home, and that all his family were of the same mind. Alex. McDonald's wife gave expression to like remarks.

" 4. Alex. McDonald, North-West Government emigration Crofter, says:—"I have 12 acres under crop, and expect to put in about 10 acres more next year. I have nine head of cattle, and nine of a family. My family are all healthy. I have a school near, which is being built. We have a service every other week. I am very well pleased with the country, and would not leave it, as I think it the best place in the world for a man with a family."

" Note. - When asked what he thought of the 18 families who left their homesteads, he replied, 'I believe they made a mistake owing to the bad crop the first year. They will regret it all their lives. I think they were misled by a man named Murray.'

" 5. M. McDonald, North-West Government emigration Crofter:—"I have eight acres under crop this year, and four acres broken for next year. I did not like the country last year, but I am very well pleased with it this year. I worked for the railway and made 83 dollars in three months. This money kept my family and me all the winter. I wish all my friends to come out here. I would not go back to live in the old country. I have written for my mother and brother and two sisters to come here if they can get the money. I think they will come; anyway, I wish no better place."

" 6. Kenneth McIvor, Government emigration Crofter:—"I have 12 acres under crop this year, and expect to have 20 acres more next year. I have 11 of a family, one being a girl of 16 years, who is lying just now in the hospital at Winnipeg, nearly blind. I like this country, and think all my friends ought to come out here. On writing home last year I was much displeased with the place, because the first crop failed, and I was not very well acquainted with the place. I have now written for them to come out, and to a brother in Winnipeg to come here. I have to complain of things being very dear here, and of the doctor at Greenock who examined us. He kept us all on deck for a long time when the night was very cold."

" Note. - The foregoing will serve to indicate the present position and prospects of the Crofters settled at Saltcoats. These were all taken out under the Government emigration scheme. I have no hesitation in saying that those who have taken up their homesteads are infinitely better placed, more comfortable, with better prospects for the future than ever could be their lot if they had remained at home.

" This I know, from having a thorough knowledge of the Crofter character, and while acting along with the 'Crofter Commissioners,' I obtained sufficient information to enable me to judge the future and present position and prospects of the home Crofter. I do not consider any enlargement of holdings or migration at home would put the Crofter or his family in such an independent position as he could attain in a few years in Canada, provided he exercised a moderate amount of energy and thrift. Anyone conversant with Crofters must be quite aware that where one leads all or many follow, and when Crofters get in a body together they frequently prove unreasonable and will not be guided, while taken singly or in small numbers they generally not only prove reasonable, but are grateful for any advice or assistance they may receive. I would, therefore, infer that in any future emigration carried out by the Government—as I cannot see, keeping in view the poverty of the Crofter population, how emigration can be carried out without assistance to a very considerable extent—that the number of families sent out at any one time ought not to exceed 20 families, and that these ought to be located beside homesteads of some years' duration, so that the examples always before the new comers may induce them to set to work and make a living. There is another matter which ought to be taken in consideration, namely, the fact that all those Crofters who have taken up their homesteads are in every case satisfied with the country, and, taking into account the short time they have been settled, fairly prosperous. This will tend to increase emigration, as letters from these Crofters to their friends at home will be a very powerful factor in the near future in increasing the tide of emigration, provided the means for transport and implements are forthcoming.

"With respect to the 18 families who left their homesteads, it seems their crops of the first year proved a failure, owing to a long continued drought, which told more upon the newly broken-up prairie land than elsewhere where the soil had been under cultivation for some years. While on this point, I may say a material saving might be effected if emigrants were taken out during the month of September. They would have time to break up enough land to seed down the succeeding spring to enable them to tide over with rations for a year instead of 18 or 20 months. There is also the fact of interested parties working upon their ignorance. These are sufficient reasons to account for the action taken by these families.

These 18 families would not take the locations selected for them near the others, but went in a body to the Leech Lake district and selected the location for themselves, thinking they were better judges of land than the officials in charge of them. Some of the land was odd numbered sections, and consequently the property of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company, who gave the sections up to the Government so that the Crofters would be allowed to homestead them. Thirteen families have left from this location of their own selection.

"Lord Aberdeen, in a speech delivered at Winnipeg, in October last, proves that the Crofters located at Lake Pelican or Killarney have been most successful, and are in a fair way of becoming prosperous. I give a few instances of those and Crofters sent out by Lady Cathcart, selected at random.

"D. McKenzie, Harris, began life with a team of oxen, cow, and calf, and settled down on 160 acres of land. In the first year, 1888, he broke eight acres, and in 1890 had 40 acres under crop. His cattle have done well, and he keeps his house with the produce of his dairy and poultry. He does not consider the winter so severe as in the old country. He would not leave Canada, even although he could get the same amount of land to farm in the old country as he has in this. He has a good school and church near his homestead.

"D. Stewart, Fort Augustus.

"Interviewed Mrs. Stewart who, said:—

"I did not like the country at first, as I felt it very lonely, as there were no neighbours; but I have got over that, and would not now leave it for anything, because we are more independent and have always the best of living, and we are making a little money. I have four of a family, which we mean to do well by. We have 70 acres under wheat, besides potatoes; we have also eight cows in calf, and six cows giving milk, and a litter of young pigs. I do not find the winter colder than in the old country, because the weather does not change. I get 5d. a dozen for eggs, and 9d. a pound for butter. This is the grandest country under the sun for rearing stock and poultry, as a heifer will have a calf when 18 months old.

"McKinnon South Uist came six years ago. I had no money to begin. My crop this year will be about 2,000 bushels wheat. I sold 18 or 20 cattle this year, and have 40 on hand yet. I bought two horses for \$250. I like the country very well."

"Note.—Many other instances may be given of what men with a moderate amount of brains and energy can do when settled in Canada."

GEO. BROWN.

MALARKEY CROFTERS

ILLARNEY CROFTERS

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under cultivation.		Live Stock on Farms.		Additional Implements acquired by Crofters.		Remarks.					
			Wife's cut	Others	Cattle	Horses	Pigs	Sheep	Acres required	Harrow	Binder	Seedcr.	Harrow	
1	William McLeod	-	34	2	-	Tons.	15	51	2	1	1	10	1 1/4	1 1/4
2	Donald McDonald	-	33	-	13	35	19	54	2	1	1	-	-	-
3	John McKay	-	36	1	18	37 1/4	15	52	2	1	1	-	-	-
4	John Nicholson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
5	Norman Graham	-	28	2	1	6	30 1/2	19	49 1/2	2	1	-	-	-
6	John Campbell	-	6	-	-	6	20	26	2	-	-	-	-	-
7	John McLean	-	55	-	1	23	55 1/2	30	85 1/2	2	2	1	-	-
8	John McKenzie	-	33	2	4	16	35 1/2	10	10	2	1	-	-	-
9	John McLeod	-	Angus Graham	-	9	-	9	23	32	2	-	-	-	-
10	Kenneth McAuley	-	34	2	4	10	36 1/2	18	54 1/2	2	1	2	-	-
11	Angus McDonald	-	-	-	1	40	38 1/2	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
12	John McLeay	-	15	-	-	15	40	43 1/2	2	2	2	2	-	-
13	Angus McLeod	-	15	-	-	10	5	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	John Morrison	-	2	1	18	45 1/2	15	60 1/2	2	1	1	1	-	-
15	John Graham	-	6	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	8	1 1/2
16	Allan McLeod	-	30	2	4	12	32 1/2	20	52 1/2	2	2	-	-	-
17	George Morrison	-	6	-	-	6	-	6	48 1/2	2	1	-	-	-
18	John Graham	-	43	-	4	15	43 1/2	5	10	10	2	-	-	-
19	John Morrison	-	10	-	-	16	85 1/2	23	58 1/2	2	1	2	-	-
20	Murdo Stewart	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	-
21	John Morrison	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
22	John Graham	-	32	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
23	John Graham	-	5	-	4	13	35 1/2	6	41 1/2	2	1	2	-	-
24	Allan McLeod	-	28	2 1/2	-	13	30 1/2	5	15	45 1/2	2	1	1	-
25	Murdo Stewart	-	8	-	-	-	-	8	40	48	-	-	-	-

KILLARNEY CROFTERS—continued.

13

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.		Live Stock on Farms.		Additional Implements acquired by Crofters.		Remarks.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Cattle.	Horses.	Birds.	
17	John G. McKenzie	-	40	3	4	20	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1 With No. 8, John affected by hail. Has house. Purchased cow himself.
	Kenneth McLeod - No. 17's son.	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
	Colin McKenzie (dead).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	William McDonald	-	38	7	4	14	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2 With Angus Graham. Has built a new house. A way working.
	Alex. McDonald	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Murdo Graham	-	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	14	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	3 With No. 7 (John Campbell).
21	Norman McKenzie	-	28	2	4	12	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	Log house.
	Wm. McKenzie	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
	Malcolm McKenzie	-	40	1	4	20	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	-
	Norman McDonald	-	8	-	-	8	8	-	-
	Duncan McDonald	-	5	-	-	5	10	1	-
22	John McDonald, jun.	-	35	2	4	29	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	Has shanty. Purchased cow.
	Wilms. McDonald	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	Has shanty. Has sleigh. Has purchased plough and stove and live stock.
23	John McDonald, sen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Angus McLeod	-	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	4	20	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	4 With Alex. Morrison.
	Alex. Morrison	-	-	-	-	18	2	1	5 With No. 29 (I. McKenzie).
	John Morrison	-	4	-	-	4	12	2	Has purchased plough and log shanty and stock.
	Arch. Morrison	-	35	3	1	10	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	Has purchased plough. Building shanty. Has brought yoke of oxen.
25	Angus Morrison	-	10	-	-	18	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	Has sleigh.
26	Donald McKinnon	-	45	5	4	-	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	-
	Kenneth McKinnon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Donald Stewart	-	7	-	-	7	23	30	1 With Kenneth and John. Has log shanty and has purchased stove, plough and live stock.
	Kenneth Stewart (son).	-	60	10	3	40	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Has log shanty and has purchased oxen. Has buggy and cutter.
	William Stewart (son).	-	-	-	-	6	10	16	-
28	Ronald McKay	-	-	-	40	2	Bush. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 Say he can pay for implements he got in two years time if he gets another crop like this year's.

13

KILLARNEY CROFTERS—continued

No	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acre under Cultivation.			Acre Stocked on Farm.			Additional Implements acquired by Crofters				
			Wheat	Oats	Potatoes	Cereals	Roots	Grasses	Horses	Sheep	Deer	Mower	
29	Dugald McKenzie	-	35	2	3	Tons	23	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12	13
	Hugh Morrison	-	10	-	-		-	0	15	25	2	-	-
	John McKay	-	5	-	-		-	5	25	30	2	-	-
	Donald McKenzie	-	3	-	-		-	5	12	17	1	-	-
	Roderick McKay	-	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		12	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	15
	John McKay (father)	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-		-	-	9	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
	Bannatyne McKinnon	-	43	2	-		-	10	45	22	8	1	12
	Kenneth McMillan	-	8	-	-		-	8	10	18	-	-	-
	Kenneth McLeod	-	32	-	4		-	16	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	30
	John Fraser	-	30	-	4		-	14	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	-
	Donald Fraser (son)	-	5	-	-		-	5	15	20	-	-	-
SUMMARY:													
Heads of Families			1,121 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,194 $\frac{1}{2}$	487 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	56	15	36	3
Young men			-	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		-	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6	5	1
Total	-	-	-	-	1,346 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,430	859	2,289	81	62	50
										37	5	813	33
										6	3	1	-

NOTE.—In the Killarney Settlement various crofters have acquired 24 oxen, 25 cows, and one horse, in addition to the stock (and its natural increase) originally supplied to them.

N.Y.
VII.

SALTCOATS CROFTERS.

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.		Wheat	Oats	Potatoes	Live Stock on Farms.			Additional Implements acquired by Crofters.			Remarks.		
			Hay & Grt.	Cultivation.				Dexen.	Cows.	Bulls.	Steers.	Heifers.	Calves.	Chickens.		
1	John McAuley	-	-	-	Left colony.	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	
2	Kenneth McIver	-	-	-	Left colony.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	
3	Pound Montgomery	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Catherine Mc Donald	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Malcolm McKay	-	-	-	Left colony.	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	1	1	-	
6	Donald Morrison	-	-	-	Left colony.	2	4	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1	-	
7	Norman McAuley	-	-	-	Left colony.	4	4	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1	-	
8	Norman Mc Kne	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	John McAuley	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Donald McDonald	-	-	-	Left colony.	14	-	4	19	14	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	-	-	
11	Charles Docherty	-	-	-	Left colony.	6	6	3	40	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	2	-	-
12	Alex. McDonald	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	
13	Malcolm McLeod	-	-	-	Left colony.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Friar for cattle with No. 7. Is well pleased.
Has No. 8's oxen, cow, plough, harness, and wagon.
Also cow returned by No. 45, for which he
wants to give a lien.

Potatoes destroyed by cattle. Five in family, all
young. At present living in No. 18's house.
Wants to change. Has No. 34's ox and a cart.
Colin McIver, who came out with the family,
does not help.
With No. 40, 37, 32, 27 With No. 37.
In giving a lien for No. 13 heifer calf, \$15. No. 21
oxen, harness, and wagon, also No. 9 cow.
Now earning \$2 25c. a day on railway construc-
tion.

Kraal with No. 2. Earning \$4 a day with oxen
freighting lumber for railway.

Earning \$4 a day when hawking. Has plough,
wagon, harness, stove. Borrowed implements.
Likes country well; would not return to Scotland.
Brother Ronald wants to get cow and
five lien. Wife in insane asylum, Saltair.
Kraal good. With Nos. 12 and 25. Likes
country very well. At present freighting for the
railway at \$4 a day.

Wants to give lien for the following:—No. 41,
oxen, harness, and plough, wagon and cow, and
No. 48 cow.
With Nos. 11 and 25. Very well pleased with
country and future prospects. Has been earning
\$3 to \$4 a day, every fourth day, freighting
lumber for railway. Work ended 9th October.
Has No. 3's cow. Son earning \$6 per month.
Daughter earning \$2 per month. Has No. 13's
two-year-old bull, which he wants to purchase.

SALTCOATS CROFTERS—continued

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.		Live Stock on Farms.		Additional Implements owned by Crofters.		Remarks.	
			Wheat.	Oats.	Tons.	Sheep.	Cows.	Bulls.		
14	Donald Graham	-	6	7	20	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	Kraal with No. 28. Likes country very well; would not return. Cannot leave farm to go to work. Family too young to assist. Has charge of No. 33 cow.
15	Angus Smith	-	5	3	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Away all summer working.
16	Alex. McLean	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	Reaped crop with sickle.	
17	John McLean	-	7	3	55	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	No. 61, Alex. McLean, away working on Lake Manitoba. Given No. 18 cow and steer calf. No. 93, Murdo McLean working with a farmer earning \$6 a month.
18	Duncan McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	With No. 47. With No. 16. Well satisfied with country, climate, and surroundings. No. 62, Angus McLeod, away working. No. 63, John McLeod, away working. No. 17 has 31's two cows, for which he wishes to give lien. Ploughed 6 acres for Canada Settlers' Loan Company, earning \$3 50c. an acre.	
19	Margaret McKay	-	-	-	10	4	2	1	Wants to change for 23 homestead. No. 65, Norman McKay, away working. Does not send any money.	
20	Kenneth Murray	-	1	-	10	14	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Has been away working all summer at \$1 50c. per day, returning 7th October.	
21	Finchy McLean	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	Kraal. Well satisfied with country and future prospects.	
22	Alex. Mitchell	-	3	5	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Has No. 18 cow.
23	Donald McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annie McLeod, in service at Gladstone. Poor settler. Suffering from incurable disease.	
24	Malcolm McDonald	-	-	3	3	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ploughed five acres for Canada Settlers' Loan and Savings Company, earning \$3 50c. per acre.
25	Donald McDonald	-	-	4	5	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	With Nos. 11 and 12. Quarter acre in barley. Has broken five acres for Loan Co., at \$3 50c. Earning money working with neighbours. Good settler. Well contented.
26	Angus McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has No. 1's oxen, cow, wagon, harness, and plough.	
	Murdo McDonald	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Away working since early last spring. Wife says he will be back 15th October, to get land ready for next spring.	

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

Total Acres under Cultivation.

Hay out.

Potatoes.

Turnips.

Wheat.

Oats.

Grain Total for 1891.

Breakfast for 1891.

SALTCOATS CROFTERS--continued.

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.		Live Stock on Farms.		Additional Implements acquired by Crofters.		Remarks.
			Wheat	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hay cut.	Grand Total for 1891.	Breakfasting for 1891.	
27	Malcolm McLeod (Wappello), Robt. McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kraal with No. 14. Seems well satisfied with country. Has good crop. Returned early this spring from railway, where he had been working all winter. Says he will have everything under fence next year, as cattle have done a great deal of damage to crop.
28	-	-	3	7	1 ³	20	10 ¹	8	18 ¹
29	Alex. Murray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kraal. Is well satisfied with country and climate. Has been away, working from May to 15th August. Suffering from sore eyes.
30	Alex. Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	With Nos. 5 and 37.
31	Donald Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has harness, plough, whiffletrees, and oxen from No. 13, and cow from No. 29. At present working on railway, earning \$2 50c. per day. Good worker.
32	John McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ploughed five acres.
	Malcolm McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earning \$2 25c. a day on railway. Lent No. 18's cow.
33	John McKay, jun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kraal. At present working on railway, earning \$2 25c. a day. Crop damaged by gophers. Mother wants to enter for the N.W. 10. 25. 2, and be given No. 8 cow; will also take a half share in wagon son had with No. 40, No. 40 having a half share with his brother, No. 80.
34	John McKay, sen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alex. wants S.E. 15. 25. 2. W. 2, and give him harness and oxen; also wants a plough.
35	Peter Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	With Nos. 5, 32, and 40 1/4 with No. 5. Earning \$2 25c. per day on railway.
36	Donald McDonald	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has No. 30 cow and calf. Improvements; five acres of ploughing; good well and stable.
	Alex. McDonald	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Earning \$2 25c. per day on railway. Is well satisfied with country and future prospects. Family weaves cloths, blankets, and yarn; always in demand. Has charge of No. 23 cow.
37	Roderick McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
38	Murdo McSween	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
39	Ewen McKay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

SALTCOATS FARMERS—continued.

No.	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acre under Cultivation.		Live Stock on Farms.		Additional Implements acquired by Crofters.		Remarks
			Wheat	Oats	Hay out	Cows	Bulls	Horses	
40	Neil McSween	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	14	3	2	-
	Toolach McSween	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
41	Murdo McDonald	-	Left Colony	-	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-
42	Alex. Young	-	4	-	-	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
43	Arch. Ferguson	-	5	7	30	13	10	23	-
44	Murdo McDonald	-	Left Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Neil McIver	-	Left Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	John McDonald	-	Left Colony	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	John McIver	-	4	3	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	-
	John McIver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Kenneth McLeod	-	Left Colony	-	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	2	-
49	Donald McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
Heads of families									
Young men, &c.	-	-	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	568	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	415 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	-	-	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	568	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	422 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—In the Saltcoats settlement various crofters have acquired seven cows in addition to the stock (and its natural increase) originally supplied to them.

With No. 5, 32, and 37. Earning \$2 25c. per day on railway.
Has No. 18 oxen and harness and wagon, and No. 44 heifer and calf, and No. 38 plough, whiffletrees, and stove.

With a good worker; sowed seed too thick. Cattle did a great deal of damage to crop. Kraal. Thoroughly understands stock. No. 49 sowed his seed on No. 43 homestead. Has No. 34 cow.

Improvements—5 acres of breaking, and sod stable.

Improvements—6 acres of breaking, stable and well.

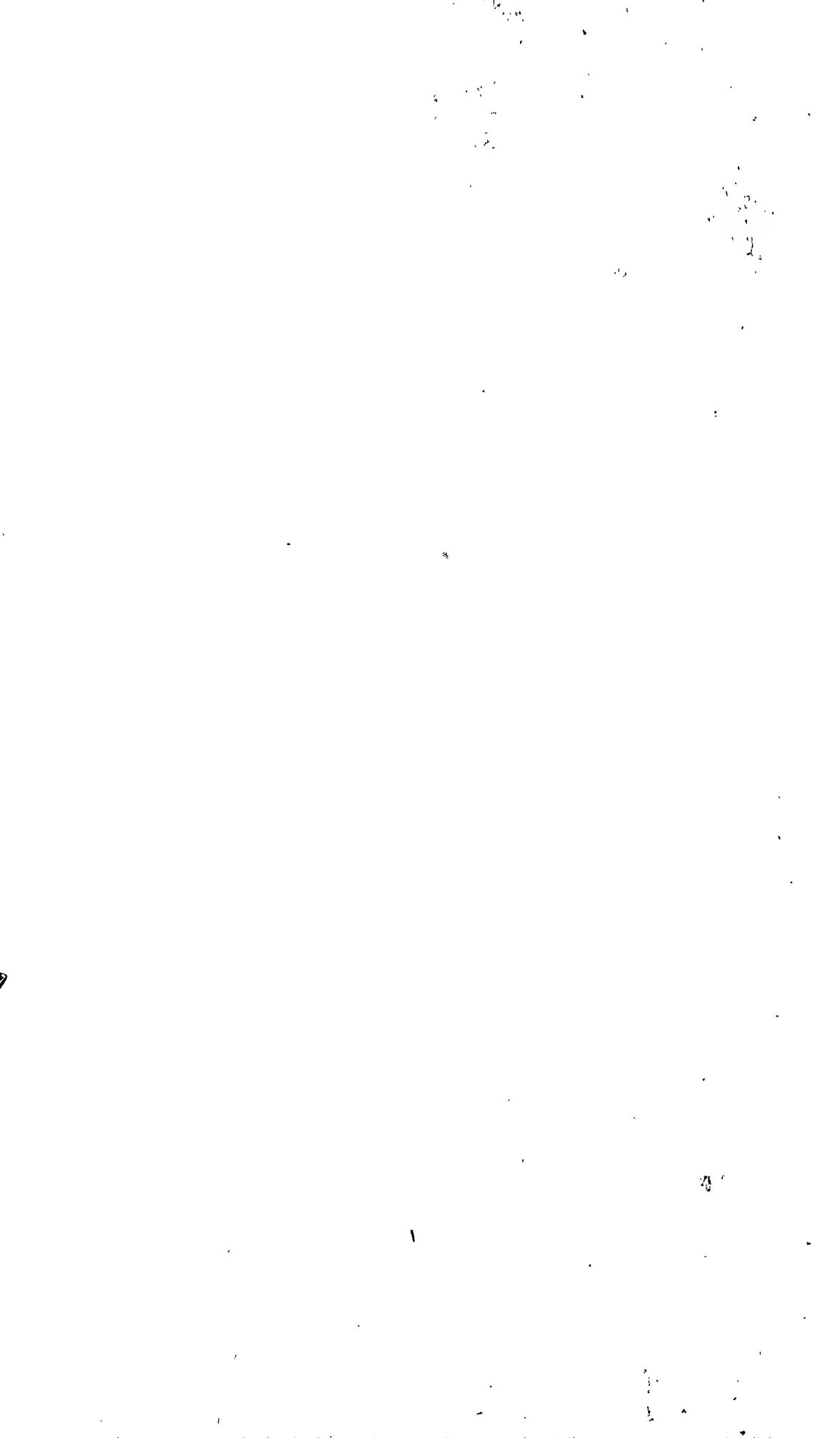
With No. 17. Kraal.

J. McIver has the following: No. 9 oxen; No. 38 cow; No. 18 and 23 wagon. Wants a plough. At present on Lake Manitoba; returning in November.

Improvements—sed stable, and 8 acres of breaking. Left colony for work, after sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of seed on No. 43 homestead. Returned on 5th October from work; intends to have 10 acres in crop on homestead next year.

FAMILIES WHO HAVE LEFT SALTCOATS SETTLEMENT.

No. of Family.	Name of Head of Family.	Total Debt.	Lien given by Head of Family.	Lien given by others in Family.	Total Liens.	Chattel Mortgage.	Improvements.
1	John McAuley -	\$ 748 18	\$ 600 00	- - -	\$ 600 00	748 18	Had five acres breaking. Sowed 11 bushels potatoes, neglected and eaten by cattle. Stable. Well.
3	Donald Montgomery.	605 46	600 00	Dunenn Martin (52), 157.37.	711 33	493 61	Stable. Well. No breaking. Sowed potatoes on No. 30's land, eaten by Crofters and destroyed by cattle.
8	Norman McRae	808 83	600 00	- - -	600 00	808 83	Well. Stable. Five acres breaking. Potatoes sown by wife, neglected and destroyed by cattle.
9	John McAuley -	755 07	600 00	- - -	600 00	755 07	Stable. Well. Five acres breaking. Potatoes sown, eaten by Crofters and cattle.
13	Malcolm McLeod	724 01	600 00	- - -	600 00	724 04	Two acres breaking. Well. Stable.
18	Duncan McLeod	736 42	600 00	Murdo McLeod (64), 148.99.	748 39	588 03	Stable. Well. Three acres breaking.
21	Finlay McLean -	787 76	600 00	- - -	600 00	787 76	Stable. Well. Five acres breaking.
23	Donald McLeod	751 06	600 00	- - -	600 00	751 06	Stable. Well. Two-and-a-half acres breaking.
29	Alex. Murray -	761 34	600 00	- - -	600 00	761 34	Stable. Well. Nine acres breaking.
30	Alex. Morrison -	361 14	600 00	- - -	600 00	361 14	Stable. Well. Five acres breaking.
33	John McKay, jun.	507 48	600 00	Don. Murray (75), 51.85.	651 85	455 63	Gun, taken away.
34	John McKay, sen.	598 03	600 00	- - -	600 00	- -	Stable. Well. Five acres breaking.
38	Murdo McSween	358 74	584 00	- - -	584 00	- -	Well. Stable. Five acres breaking.
41	Murdo Macdonald	804 90	600 00	- - -	600 00	804 90	Five acres ploughing. Stable.
44	Murdo McIver -	688 78	600 00	- - -	600 00	638 78	Share of stable and well.
45	Neil McIver -	702 46	600 00	- - -	600 00	702 46	Well. Stable. Five acres breaking.
46	John McDonald -	417 82	600 00	- - -	600 00	- -	Stable. Well. Six acres breaking.
48	Kenneth McLeod	363 22	584 00	- - -	584 00	- -	Stable. Eight acres breaking.



CROFTER COLONISATION.

THIRD REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONISATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1892.

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THIRD REPORT OF THE COLONISATION BOARD.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed under Your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of Colonisation in the Dominion of Canada, of Crofters and Cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and from the congested districts of Ireland, desire humbly to submit to Your Majesty the following Report:—

Reports have recently been received from the agent of the Board in Canada, relating to the settlements at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats, in the North-West Territories. The former was established in the summer of 1888, and the latter in the spring of 1889.

Statements are appended giving extracts from the reports of the agent (Appendix A), and summaries of the returns (Appendix B), showing the position of the various families at the end of October last, with particulars of the acreage under wheat, oats, and potatoes, in the years 1890 and 1891, the number of tons of hay cut in the latter year, the extent of the land prepared for crop in the coming season, the buildings erected, the live stock on the farms, and other interesting information.

Killarney Settlement.

The following table relates to the Killarney settlement for 1891:—

	—	Acres.	Estimated Average Yield (Bushels).	Estimated Total Crop (Bushels).	
Wheat	- - -	2,110	20	42,200	
Oats	- - -	182	45	8,190	
Potatoes	- - -	11½	—	2,377	

Most of the grain had not been threshed when the report of the agent was prepared, but the estimates are calculated at a lower rate than the actual yields were expected to return. Some of the grain already threshed yielded 28 bushels per acre for wheat, and 57 bushels per acre for oats, as compared with the estimates of 20 bushels and 45 bushels respectively. In a few cases the frost is reported to have done slight damage, but the above figures will not be materially affected thereby.

The value of the wheat for 1891 is estimated by the agent at over \$27,000 (5,550*l.*), of the oats at about \$1,700 (355*l.*), and of the potatoes at about \$356 (73*l.*). The average value of the crops for the year is, therefore, equal to nearly \$600*l.* per family, irrespective of other sources of income.

The area prepared for cultivation in 1892 is 3,565½ acres, compared with 2,303½ in 1891, an increase of 1,262 acres, which is most gratifying. 896 tons of hay were obtained by the settlement, an increase of 378 tons over the previous year. It is satisfactory to observe that the younger members of the various families have amongst them no less than 1,374 acres of ploughed land ready for crop included in the total acreage of 3,565½ acres already alluded to.

As the settlement consists of 30 families, the average extent of land prepared for cultivation in 1892, including the heads of families, and the younger members thereof, is 119 acres per family, a result which could certainly never have been attained in the Hebrides.

In many other ways the settlement has considerably improved since our last report, and the holdings have consequently much increased in value. There are now 60 houses in the settlement (besides many additions to the buildings originally erected on the arrival of the crofters), of which 30 belong to the heads of families, and 30 to the younger members of the families who are now farming for themselves; and there has also been a substantial addition to the number of stables, granaries, and other buildings.

Reference must also be made to the considerable increase in the live stock in the possession of the various families, especially those under the headings in the statement of horses, oxen, and cows. The additional 38 oxen chiefly belong to the younger members of the families, and have been acquired out of their earnings. It will be noticed that the young stock has also shown a satisfactory increase, and now numbers 63 heifers, 53 steers, and 7 bulls.

In connexion with the very satisfactory condition of the Killarney settlement, it must not be forgotten that, for the first two years, its progress was comparatively slow, and that the crofters had to be assisted during the winter of 1888-89, and also with seed grain in the following spring.

It is perhaps a matter for regret that the settlers have acquired so much machinery on credit. They were warned against doing so, but the allurements of implement agents seem to have been difficult to withstand, and the scarcity of labour often makes it difficult to harvest the crops with rapidity, especially if reliance has to be placed on machinery not entirely under the control of the farmer.

The value of the land in the settlement, the buildings, stock, &c., is estimated at a low valuation, at about 16,000*l.*, against an indebtedness of about 5,000*l.*

Saltcoats Settlement.

The following table refers to the Saltcoats settlement for 1891:—

	Acres.	Estimated Average Yield (Bushels).	Estimated Total Crop (Bushels).
Wheat - - -	271½	—	—
Oats - - -	223½	—	—
Potatoes - - -	19½	—	3,592

The report so far as it concerns Saltcoats is, as was to be expected, not quite so satisfactory as that relating to Killarney. There were 166½ acres more under wheat in 1891 than in 1890, 103 acres more of oats, and 3½ acres more of potatoes. Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with a few exceptions, enjoyed a bountiful harvest last year, but unfortunately the Saltcoats district was one of the exceptions, the entire crop of wheat being seriously damaged by frost in the last week in August. The crofters are, however, self-supporting, and have not required any assistance from the Board.

The oat crop in 1891, although slightly damaged by frost, is said to be a fair sample, and the root crops are stated to be good.

The acreage in cultivation is not so large as could be wished, and it will probably not increase with the rapidity shown at Killarney, until a good crop has been obtained. In 1889, owing to inexperience of the country and to the dry season, the crofters did not get much crop. In 1890 they had not so much ground under cultivation as could have been expected, but the crops were excellent in quantity and quality. The grain, however, was somewhat damaged at harvest time by heavy rains, and owing to its not having been properly stacked. This naturally caused some disappointment. The crofters, however, had enough grain to supply their wants during the winter, for seed grain in 1891, and to pay the store debts they had incurred.

The acreage prepared for 1892 is 692½, an increase of 178 acres over the preceding year.

The younger members of the families have 90 acres ready for cultivation in 1892, which indicates that the settlement is following the same course of development as that at Killarney. Several of them have also erected houses for themselves; and, as at Killarney, the erection of additional buildings by the heads of the families, has added to the value of the holdings.

The hay crop was 711 tons, an increase of 143 tons compared with 1890.

It is satisfactory to notice that the live stock in the possession of the crofters has considerably increased in numbers. There has also been a desire on the part of the crofters to acquire additional cows, whenever they could arrange to do so, and it is gratifying to notice that they have purchased no fewer than 17 out of funds provided by themselves.

It will be observed that the young stock is as numerous at Saltcoats as at Killarney, although the settlement is a year younger.

The indebtedness of the crofters to implement makers is very small compared with that at Killarney.

The value of the land in the settlement (exclusive of the abandoned homesteads), the buildings, stock, &c., is already estimated at a low valuation, at about 1,500*l.* in excess of the money advanced.

Although the progress of the two settlements has not been equal, it must be remembered that Killarney occupies a very favourable position. There the new settlers are surrounded by experienced farmers, whose example has proved to be of great value, besides affording employment for the crofters in their spare time. The Saltcoats settlers have had few or none of these advantages. The condition of the settlement, however, is (upon the whole) satisfactory. It is sure to improve year by year, and if the coming season is favourable, it will have a stimulating effect, especially as the crofters are beginning to understand, better than they did, the soil and climate, and the best methods of farming.

The general remarks of the agent of the Board upon the settlement are interesting. He says in effect that although the crofters are disappointed with the results of the past year, they have learned to know and like the country, and are looking cheerfully forward to the coming season, and that they acknowledge they have never been so well off.

The land of the settlers who abandoned their holdings in 1889, is in the possession of the Board, and a portion of the stock and chattels have been granted to the younger members of the families as they entered for land. The houses, stock, and chattels not required will be sold, and the proceeds credited to the accounts of the crofters, the balances remaining a charge against the land.

The honorary sub-committee of the board in Winnipeg has been of much assistance to us, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services it has rendered.

LOTHIAN.

HORACE PLUNKETT.

CHARLES TUPPER.

JAMES KING.

R. W. COCHRAN PATRICK.

JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG.

JOHN MUIR.

THOMAS SKINNER.

J. G. COLMER, Secretary.

29th April 1892.

6

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE BOARD.

KILLARNEY SETTLEMENT

For 1890 I have shown the yield of grain. I regret I am unable to give the same information for 1891. The crops have not yet been threshed. I have shown machinery purchased by crofters, to give the Board an idea of the weighty obligations (\$8,779.56) incurred by them. I have taken every opportunity to point out to crofters how unnecessary it was to go so largely into machinery. I have tried to convince them that half the quantity would, if used in partnership, perform the work required. A number of them still contend that "each man wants his own," and "they were not hard to get." From my Saltcoats report the Board will notice that we have only one binder (\$925.00) in that Colony and it is nearly paid for. It will be my intention, should the Board send out any more crofters, to inform the different implement firms the conditions of the lien given by a crofter to the Board, so that they could instruct their sub-agents.

I have computed the yield of wheat and oats for 1891 at the low estimate of 20 bushels for the former and 45 for the latter. The grain already threshed by the Harris crofters yielded wheat 28, and oats 57 bushels per acre. As some of the Lewis crofters crops are slightly damaged by frost I think it advisable to estimate the average well under what I feel sure the yield will be.

I do not consider it would be advisable for the heads of families to crop much more land than at present, except in a few instances. Pasturage is required for the stock, and if the settler encroaches upon what is necessary for that purpose, he will make a serious mistake. It is quite evident that it is not their present intention to go largely into stock. I have endeavoured to impress upon each crofter that he should keep as much stock as he can procure hay for, pointing out to them that in the event of a poor crop, the sale of a few head of stock would recompense them for any loss. They seem to think cattle are too much bother and that "wheat pays best."

The Lewis crofters wheat crop (1,186 acres) is in most instances very fair grain. A few of them have suffered slightly from frost. Their crop estimated at 20 bushels to the acre means 23,720 bushels. The grain should sell at an average of 60 cents. per bushel, amounting to \$14,232.00. The oat crop (41 acres) is only fair, estimated at 45 bushels would mean 6,345 bushels, and if sold at 20 cents. will realise \$1,269.00. Potato crop (7 acres) is a fair one, and amounted to 1,436 bushels. Last autumn it was difficult to find a market at 15 cents. a bushel, if sold at that price will realise \$215.40.

The Harris crofters wheat crop (924 acres) is very good. Grain large and good colour. Estimated at 20 bushels to the acre, means 18,480 bushels. This grain before navigation closed could find a market at 80 cents. present price 70 cents. per bushel, and if sold at 70 cents. will realise \$12,936.00. The acreage of oats (41 acres) is very small. Grain very good. Estimated at 45 bushels to the acre means 1,845 bushels. The price realised last year for oats was only 25 cents. a bushel, this may account for the small acreage of that grain under crop. If sold for that price this year will realise \$461.25. The potato crop is fair (4) acres and amounted to 941 bushels. If sold at 15 cents. will realise \$141.15^e.

The Board will see that the crofters had 2,110 acres of wheat in crop this year, against 1,349^{1/2} for 1890, an increase of 760^{1/2} acres; oats 182 acres against 64 acres, increase of 118 acres; potatoes 11^{1/2} acres against 10 acres, increase of 1^{1/2} acres. The number of acres under cultivation this year is 2,303^{1/2} against 1,423 acres for 1890, an increase of 880^{1/2} acres. Breaking for the same years 1,262 acres as against 859 acres, an increase of 403 acres. It is gratifying for me to be able to inform the Board that the Killarney and Glenboro's crofters will have under cultivation next year 3,565^{1/2} acres against 2,303^{1/2} acres last year, an increase of 1,262 acres, or an average of over 51 acres to each crofter. The number

of horses purchased by crofters for years 1890 and 1891 is for the former 1, and for the latter 28, an increase of 27. I have repeatedly pointed out to crofters it would be better for them to purchase another yoke of oxen instead of buying any expensive teams of horses, which meant raising oats for feed, shoeing, and many other incidental expenses at present unforeseen, the cost of a yoke of oxen being three-fourths less than a team of horses. Their argument is that the yokes supplied them in the first place are now useless; they have broken the required land, and a team of horses is now best, being faster, and can stand the work better than the yokes.

I believe that in the future the Board may confidently expect a greater return for the acreage under cultivation, as the crofters have not only learnt to farm and manage stock, but the land is in better condition.

SALTCOATS SETTLEMENT

In my statement last year I estimated the probable yield of grain at much too high an average, it being rather over 15 bushels to the acre. The grain was damaged while being harvested by heavy rains. The loss would not have been so great had the crofters conformed to the usual method of stacking in this country. As it was, they placed their grain in too many stacks, and the rain penetrated. Notwithstanding all this, the crofters had sufficient yield to keep themselves and pay off store debts.

The Board will see I have not shown the yield of grain for the year 1891. I am unable to do so for the following two reasons. Firstly, no threshing is yet done, because the threshing machine hired for that purpose is destroyed by fire. Secondly, the wheat crop is badly frozen, and it is impossible to form any correct idea of the average.

The oat crop, although damaged by frost, is a fair sample, and will with few exceptions pay to thresh. The root crop is good.

I beg to call the Board's attention to the comparatively small amount of farm machinery purchased, \$900.77 against \$8,779.56 of the Killarney crofters.

The Board will see we had 271^{1/2} acres of wheat this year against 105^{1/2} last year, an increase of 166^{1/2} acres; oats, 223^{1/2} acres against 120^{1/2}, an increase of 103^{1/2} acres; potatoes, 19^{1/2} against 15^{1/2}, an increase of 3^{1/2} acres. The number of acres under cultivation, 514^{1/2} against 231^{1/2}, an increase of 282^{1/2}. Breaking, 178^{1/2} as against 182, a decrease of 3^{1/2} acres. The land ready for crop next year is 692^{1/2} acres against 514^{1/2}, an increase of 178 acres. The increase of live stock is very good.

The small acreage ready for cultivation next year, 692 acres, can only be accounted for by the crofters refusing to break more land "until they get a crop"; they say they can earn more money working out, and that their families in their absence can look after stock, &c., they returning in time for harvest. It is regrettable we have no large farmers about here to set them an example, as is the case with the Killarney crofters.

The land is undeniably now in a much better condition for producing a wheat crop than formerly. I think the crofters may expect a crop of that grain next year, but that they will never reach the same ratio of yield as the Killarney crofters, it being generally understood that this part of the country is better adapted for stock raising than grain growing. Consequently the crofters here will go in more for stock than grain.

All the people are, of course, disappointed with the present year, but have learnt to know and like the country so well that they are already cheerfully looking forward to next season. Meantime, while they do not overlook the fact that although this year has not been so profitable as they expected, they acknowledge that they were never so well off. All are pleased with the education given their children, for which they do not have to pay in any way, and say that they were never so healthy as since they came to this country.

APPENDIX B.

KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

Head of Family. Member Number.	Heads of Families. Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.						Live Stock on Farm.						Implement purchased from Machine Agents.											
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	Darts.	Wheat	Wheats.	Cows.	Cows, I. C. H.	Cows, I. C. H.	Horses.	Turkeys.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Swine.	Mowers.	Rakes.	Ploggins.	Bridgers.	Seeders.	Harrower.	Cost of Machinery.
1 1/34	William McLeod	-	1	1	2	2	2	40	34	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
2 1/34	Malcolm McIver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 1/34	Donald McDonald	-	1	1	2	2	2	44	44	7	4	4	4	314	20	714	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	90
3 1/34	Samuel Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 1/34	John McKay	-	1	1	2	2	2	56	50	1	1	1	1	22	40	62	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	90
5 1/34	Norman Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 1/34	William McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 1/34	John Nicholson	-	1	1	2	2	2	55	50	1	1	1	1	15	15	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	90
6 1/34	John McLean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6 1/34	Murdo McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 1/34	John Campbell	-	1	1	1	1	1	35	50	2	3	1	1	3	3	321	18	521	18	2	2	1	3	30	90
7 1/34	Angus Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 1/34	John McKenzie, jun.	-	1	1	1	1	1	34	47	2	3	4	4	59	16	66	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	90
8 1/34	Andrew Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 1/34	John McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 1/34	Wm. McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 1/34	John McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9 1/34	Lewis McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/34	Kenneth McAuley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/34	Neil Munro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 1/34	John McAuley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11 1/34	Annan McDonald	-	1	1	1	1	1	30	50	2	1	1	1	3	3	30	34	84	14	2	2	1	1	48	90
11 1/34	John McKenzie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 1/34	Angus McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 1/34	Donald McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12 1/34	Murdo Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 1/34	John Morrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13 1/34	Carried forward	-	24	11	20	22	16	2	14	321	807	13	104	5	6	916	573	339	13	17	7	15	13	345	91

ILLARNEY CROFTERS—continued

KILLARNEY CROFTERS—continued.

Heads of Families.		Younger Members.		Acres under Cultivation.				Live Stock on Farm.				Implements purchased from Machine Agents.				
Linen Number.				1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	Oats.	Wheat.	Oats.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Tons of Hay cut.	Cultivation, 1891.	Total Acres under	
27	Donald Stewart	Brought forward	47	18	38	1	27	3	27	1,629	1,629	464	153	8	9	
27/49	Kenneth Stewart		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	70	10	10	1	1	
27/63	William McLeod		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	15	..	..	..	..
28	Ronald McKay		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	60	3	5	1	1	
29	Dugald McKenzie		-	1	1	2	1	1	2	35	47	2	2	4	4	
29/69		Donald McKenzie	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	27	30	12	18	1	
29/70		John McKay	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	30	..	..	..	..
29/71		Hugh Morrison	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	20	..	..	20	15	
30	Roderick McKay		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	40	14	14	4	44	
30/73		John McKay	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	20	
31	R. McKinnon		-	1	1	1	1	3	3	43	65	9	3	4	40	
31/50		Kenneth McMillan	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	24	10	12	
33	Kenneth McLeod		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	50	..	..	4	4	
33	John Fraser		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	40	..	..	1	1	
33/51		Donald Fraser	-	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	6	14	
	Total		-	60	23	33	3	36	6	41	1,340	2,110	64	163	10	114
																2,30384
																3,4684
																8006
																114
																12
																40
																30
																33
																7
																13
																138
																24
																23
																20
																163
																12
																56

3ECAPITULATION.

SALTCASTS CROFTERS.

“A”

ALTCOATS CROFTERS.—continued.

Line Number	Heads of Families.	Younger Members.	Acres under Cultivation.			re Stock on Farms.			Implement purchased from Machine Agents.			
			1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1891.	
28	Robert McKay	Brought forward	23	14	27	2	..	21	72	149	654	116
31	Donald Morrison	-	1	1	2	1	3	10	7	104
32	John McKay	-	1	..	2	1	2	10	3	2
32/74	Malcolm McKay	-	1	1	1	1	1	4	13	7	10	1
35	Peter Morrison	-	1	..	1	13	..	13	..
36	Donald McDonald	-	1	1	2	1	5	6	4	4
36/77	Alexander McDonald	-	1	..	1	15	1	15	4
36/77/3	John McDonald	-	2	..	2	10	10	10	..
36/98	May McDonald	-	10	10	10	..
38	Ewen McKay	-	1	1	1	1	3	7	6	3
40	Neil McSween	-	2	..	2	1	21	16	4	3
37	Roderick McKay	-	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	4
40/80	Torbach McSween	-	1	..	1	4	7	11	12
45	Alexander Young	-	1	1	1	1	4	8	5	4
47	Archibald Ferguson	-	1	1	2	1	5	10	7	7
47/85	John McIver	-	1	2	2	1	4	6	3	3
49	Donald McLeod	-	1	..	1	4	7	3	4
Total			37	23	46	3	3	34	103	274	1203	223
Dols. cts.												
550												
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550												
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B. 13

RECAPITULATION.